

TITLES BUT NO MONEY

Tax Commission May Not Draw Any Salary.

EMMELUTH AS THE JUNKETER

Would Have Had a Splendid Outing on the Mainland While Seeking Data.

WILL the so-called Tax Commission, which was created by concurrent resolution of the Legislature, and which has organized and is ready for business, be able to send its president to the Mainland for information is a question which may be settled today. If the decision is adverse one of the prettiest junkets yet planned will have gone wrong.

There was passed at the regular session a concurrent resolution which provided that the presiding officers of the Houses should appoint the members of the commission, and in pursuance of this power the five, consisting of three Representatives and two Senators, were named. It was made a concurrent resolution so that the Governor need not sign it. Then when the appropriations bill came up a little item of \$5,000 for the expenses of the body was put in, and it was one of those which the Governor approved. But there does not seem to have been any attention paid to the little formality of seeing whether or not the money could be got out of the treasury on the warrant of a member of a body, appointed without warrant, at law.

When the Commission finally met and organized, on Wednesday, there was nothing said of the true meaning of the election of John Emmeluth as chairman, and his proposed trip to the States. There was some congratulation upon the timeliness of the visit of the chairman to the older communities, where he could study the systems of taxation, but in the words of one of the members, "there was nothing said of expenses." Yesterday, when inquiries were made as to the process of getting money out of the treasury, it was developed that the plan of the Home Rulers was to meet today perhaps and pass a resolution making the visit of the leader in the Lower House an official one, and thus provide a nice little junket, during which he could rest from his labors of the past two months.

But there seems to be a hitch. A concurrent resolution has no standing as law, being effective only as binding upon the Houses which pass it. With this view there can be no warrant upon which money may be drawn from the treasury, as there is no officer legally provided who may sign a demand. Acting Governor Cooper said that he had seen no law which authorized a commission.

Treasurer Wright has conferred with the members of the Commission and advised them how to proceed, without giving any opinion as to the legality of the body, and the same questions as to forms have been asked of the Auditor, so that there will be absolute regularity in the making up of the papers when the attack upon the visible supply of gold is made. The Treasurer suggested that the Commission should call upon the Acting Governor, but the members could see no reason why they should pay their respects to the Executive, since they held office under other powers than the appointive one recognized by the Organic Act.

This explanation of the Commission and its being was given yesterday by a member of the Legislature, an Independent, who favored the concurrent resolution: "There have been commissions to look into the taxation problems in the past. One was provided in 1894, and did nothing. Again in 1898 such a commission was constituted. A. G. M. Robertson, who is on this body, was a member of that one, too. There was no more done by this commission than had been accomplished by the preceding one. So the Home Rulers decided that they must have a commission which would do the right thing, and to get this it was necessary to appoint the commission itself, which has been done, four of the five members being Independents."

Emmeluth drew the resolution up and of course he was to be the chairman, and as he was hard worked in getting up so many resolutions of want of confidence and reports of misconduct, of course he should have a junket. There would be no one to have any confidence in the report of a commission appointed by the Governor; the conditions would not be such as to show any change over previous commissions, and this body, being made up of thoughtful and careful men, will bring in a report which will leave no doubt as to the necessity of a single land tax and a tax on incomes. There may be, however, some result.

BOARD OF HEALTH COURTSHIP.



Do not let others kiss you indiscriminately, and never without first carefully wiping your lips with carbolized rose-water and thoroughly drying them.—Board of Health Circular.

MAJ. ROBINSON MAY RECEIVE ORDERS TO GO TO MANILA

Major W. W. Robinson Jr., who has been depot quartermaster here for the past six months, expects to leave for the Philippines some time during the fall. He expects that the order will be made as soon as General Ludington, the quartermaster general of the army, reaches Manila, which would mean that in the ordinary course of business it would reach the office here about September 1st. There would be another month elapse before the relieving officer reaches here, and this would make it about the first of October when the orders for his change of station would become effective in taking him away from Honolulu.

The change for Major Robinson was decided upon during the visit here of his chief, and will be of benefit in many ways. Under the plans of the department there is not more than two

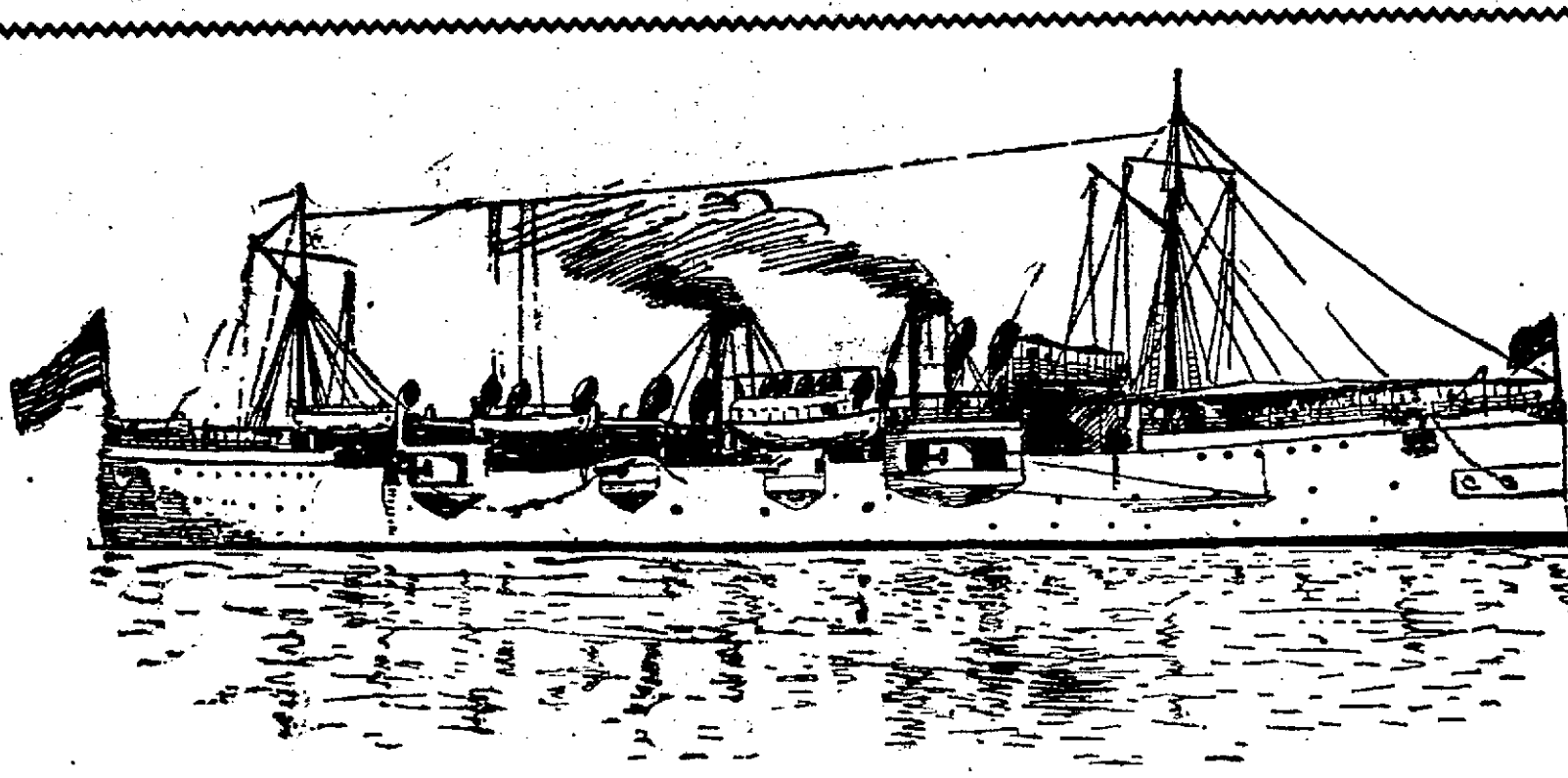
years of tropic service to be exacted from any officer. By a change now the service of Major Robinson here will be counted as tropical, while if he is allowed to stop here for a longer time and then comes the change to Manila, there is a chance that he will have to spend the full two years in the Philippines. This is not desired by any of the officers now going out, and they take their service as soon as they can get it, and get it over.

Major Robinson had expected that during his time here he could have got to work on the settling of the question of the permanent site for the post, but there are too many considerations which will enter into such a matter to expect that anything will be done very soon. The first step expected by the line officers here, as looking toward the permanent post, will be the selection of a board of engineers to place the batteries, which will have to be erected for the purpose of the defense of the port. Until this is done there will be nothing done for the battery.

Major Davis, who is the new commandant at Camp McKinley, is an earnest advocate of the plan of having them as close to the guns they must serve as they can be stationed. While there has been some temporary construction at the present site of the post, it is not thought that there will be a move from the leased grounds, which might be followed by another move before the government's property is made the site of the permanent quarters.

At Camp McKinley the new commandant is having made some improvements which will enable him to make his home right in the camp. For this purpose the old headquarters building is having an addition put to it, and this will serve as the home of the family of Major Davis. There will be nothing done there which can be avoided, as all the officers are of opinion that it will be but a short time until there is some plan which may lead to the government owning and occupying its own quarters. During the recent inspection of the tract at Kahauliki there was some discussion of the advisability of condemning the houses which are in existence upon the lands, but the fact that all the officers who have been here are of opinion that it would be wisest to await the location of the proposed fortifications, may have the effect of causing further delay.

U. S. CRUISER PHILADELPHIA WHICH ARRIVED OFF PORT LAST NIGHT FROM PAGO PAGO, IN AMERICAN SAMOA



OUTSIDE THE HARBOR the United States cruiser Philadelphia came to anchor last night. She was sighted yesterday evening shortly after dark, and by 8:30 was off the harbor, where she anchored for the night. The pilot went out to her and placed the channel lights in position, both for the outgoing of the steamship Peru and for the incoming of the cruiser if Captain Meade desired to steam inside the harbor and anchor in her accustomed place in Naval Row. The "Philly" one of the old friends of Honolulu, comes from Pago Pago, Samoan Islands, en route for San Francisco, where she is due to arrive not later than August 17. The Philadelphia, as one of the vessels of the Pacific squadron, is about the first vessel to visit the Samoan possessions of Uncle Sam since the partition. She carried a large amount of supplies to Pago Pago and otherwise contributed to the military defenses of the harbor. She will come into port this morning.

Among the organists who succeeded the future Queen and Lizzie Kapohi was A. T. Atkinson, the present Superintendent of Schools, who held the position until 1881. He had before this,

KAWAIAHAO'S OLD ORGAN

Thirty-Seven Years Of Splendid Service.

LILUOKALANI WAS ORGANIST

Organ That Has Been Played at Many Historic Functions, Grave and Gay.

THE old church organ at Kawaiahae, after thirty-seven years of service in the big stone church, has been taken away to give place to a new one more modern and more pretentious, but it has not been cast aside as a thing worn out and useless. Its tones are yet too sweet and the memories of its melodies too dear to the Hawaiian people of the congregation to permit it to be disposed of as rubbish so it is being repainted in white and gold and is to begin a new career in the Rice chapel at Moiliili, where it will probably lead the harmony of song service for many years to come.

During its service at Kawaiahae, the old organ has pealed forth its tones year after year, slowly and mournfully in the funeral dirge and joyously in the wedding march, often furnishing the music for both occasions, and for the baptismal hymn as well. Its tones have often added solemnity to occasions of special worship, and Queen Liliuokalani, before her ascendancy to the throne, played upon its keys for many services.

In itself, the old organ is a wonderful instrument, and recent repairs and renovations have made it almost as good as when it was new. It was brought around the Horn in 1863, its purchase having been a matter of careful deliberation for a long time previous. The money with which it was purchased was taken up by subscription, and some of the subscribers contributed upon the condition that the money might be used, if it was thought advisable later, to purchase an ordinary organ, it being argued that there was no one in the Islands who would know how to play a pipe organ if the church had one. This difficulty did arise when the organ was set up, but a sailor on a whaling vessel happened in at this port at the opportune time, and when it was learned that he could play the organ he was persuaded to stay and teach a number of young people of the congregation. Queen Liliuokalani was among his pupils and became one of the best organists in the Islands, playing the instrument every Sunday for a number of years.

The organist who was considered the best in the Islands was a native woman, Lizzie Kapohi, and she served the church for a long time.

Before the arrival of the organ in 1863 a melodeon had been used in the old church, and nothing in the nature of a larger instrument was known here. The advent of the new instrument, therefore, was a matter of wide interest. It was ordered from Simmons, the famous organ builder of Cambridge, Massachusetts, early in the spring, and towards the latter part of the year it arrived. An interesting coincidence is that at the time the old organ was built Mr. Bergstrom, from whom the new organ for Kawaiahae was purchased, and who came here from San Francisco to personally superintend its setting up, was employed in the Simmons factory, and probably helped to build the old organ.

Hundreds of people were at the wharf to meet the organ when it arrived, and as the workmen put the instrument together they were surrounded by throngs of the curious. The process of setting it up was watched with the liveliest interest, and on Christmas day, when it was dedicated, the big stone church was packed to overflowing, the ceremony being very impressive. King Kamehameha V and all the great dignitaries of the day being present.

There were very few workmen in the Islands at that time who knew anything about organs, and the task of putting together and setting up the curiosity had been fraught with many difficulties.

Soon after its dedication the sailor above referred to drifted into the Islands. His name was Hart, and like all sailors he was somewhat fond of the square-faced bottle. When it was discovered that he could play the church organ he was immediately in great demand, and the entire congregation joined efforts to keep him sober long enough to give lessons to his pupils.

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(Continued on Page 5.)

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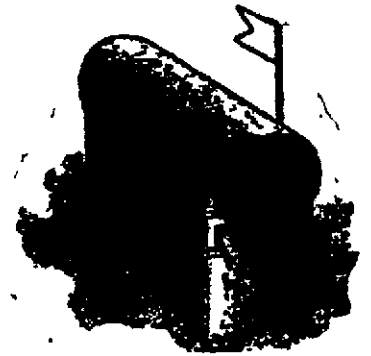
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MAY LOSE ITS MONEY Queen's Hospital Appropriation Peculiar.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Board of Health has a very delicate question to consider at its meeting this afternoon—one which places the Queen's Hospital in a very queer situation.

The Legislature at its last session made an appropriation for the Queen's Hospital of \$40,000, to be used in the next biennial period. This was in line with the previous policy of the Government in making appropriations for the hospital, similar appropriations being made at the same time to other like institutions. There was, however, one very peculiar incident in connection with the appropriation made for the Queen's Hospital. In the past the sum of \$20,000 had always been given to the hospital for the biennial period, and Governor Dole recommended that the Legislature make the usual appropriation. Instead that body appropriated just double the amount asked, or \$40,000.

Attached to the bill, however, was a rider providing that no distinction should be made as to race in the care of patients at the hospital. The appropriation also was placed in the hands of the Board of Health for proper payment and the Board now finds itself in a rather peculiar predicament.

The Queen's Hospital was founded in 1859 by their Majesty, Kamehameha IV and his consort Emma Kaleiokalani. The hospital is organized as a corporation and by the terms of its charter the board of trustees is composed of ten members elected by the society and ten members nominated by the Government, of which the President of the Republic (now Governor) of the Territory shall be the presiding officer. The charter also provides for the "establishing and putting into operation a permanent hospital at Honolulu, with a dispensary and all necessary furniture and appurtenances for the reception, accommodation and treatment of indigent sick and disabled Hawaiians, as well as such foreigners and others who may choose to avail themselves of the same."

Under this construction all native Hawaiians have been cared for without charge, while for others a charge has been made of from \$1 to \$3 per day. The bill making the appropriation for the hospital by the Government provides that no distinction shall be made as to race; and the Queen's Hospital trustees are evidently up against a serious proposition.

Under the provisions of the Organic Act the Legislature has no power to give a subsidy to any institution and, under the construction likely to be placed by the Board of Health of the intentions of the Legislature, the Queen's Hospital must be placed under the control of the Government before it may receive the appropriation of \$40,000. "I can see no way out of the difficulty at present," said Secretary Smith of the board of trustees for the Queen's Hospital when his attention was called to the matter yesterday afternoon. "The hospital has been receiving regular stipulated amounts from the Government, generally \$20,000 for each biennial period. This year when the Governor asked for a statement of the condition of the hospital's finances it was handed to him, and he recommended that the Legislature make the usual allowance. I do not know why they gave us \$40,000 instead of the usual amount. There was a rider placed on the bill, however, to the effect that no distinction should be made as to race. The appropriation was also placed in the hands of the Board of Health. Formerly it was the custom for this money to be placed into the hands of the Minister of Finance and by him paid over quarterly directly to our treasurer. Why the change was made at this time I do not understand.

"I do not see myself how the hospital could be placed in the hands of the Government, even if we wished to do so. The Government now has ten members upon the Board and also the presiding officer. Under our charter we are compelled to treat native Hawaiians free of charge and I do not see how it can be changed. Then again we have in our hands \$38,000 in trust funds which cannot very well be given over to the Government except in violation of the terms of the trust. Taken all around it is a very delicate question and it is to be hoped that it may be settled without the loss of the appropriation to the hospital. The hospital now treats free all soldiers and sailors and also the members of the police force."

The matter will be discussed at this afternoon's meeting of the Board of Health though it is hardly likely that the matter can be definitely settled at this time. A joint meeting of the Board of Health and the trustees of the Queen's Hospital will probably be held at which the matter will be talked over before final action is taken.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Queen's Hospital will be given the appropriation of \$40,000 made by the Legislature, according to the decision of the Board of Health at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. It was expressly stipulated, however, that the trustees of the hospital are to make use of which all monies are put. This decision was arrived at after a general discussion, which ended in an appeal to the Attorney General who decided that the appropriation was perfectly legal. The question was called up by the president, who asked what should be done in the matter of subsidies for the hospital. All other hospitals are public institutions, and he stated that the board had no control in any way, shape or form, over the Queen's Hospital. A request being made of the

Attorney General for his opinion on the question, Mr. Dole stated that at the time the measure for the aid of hospitals was before the Legislature, he had been requested to pass upon the matter and had ruled that such appropriation was legal, and the Legislature had a perfect right to extend any aid it saw fit to public institutions. He had examined the charter of the Queen's Hospital, and could not see wherein the Legislature did not have the right to create a public hospital. The appropriation was made on condition that all races be treated alike at the hospital, and this should be done.

"All we do, then, is to pay them," asked Mr. Sloggett.

"Yes," responded Mr. Dole, "unless some one gets out an injunction to prevent it."

The matter was finally adjusted by the adoption of the following motion by Mr. Dole: "That all hospitals under condition that all races be treated alike at the hospital, and this should be done."

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

Two bids were submitted for supplying the leper settlement with Libby's canned beef and mutton. They were as follows:

H. Hackfeld & Co., 1 pound tins, \$2.00 for two dozen. Two pound tins, \$2.70 per dozen.

T. H. Davies Co.—Roast beef, 1 pound tins, \$1.50 per dozen; roast beef, 2 pound tins, \$2.50 per dozen; boiled beef, 1 pound tins, \$1.50 per dozen; boiled beef, 2 pound tins, \$2.50 per dozen; roast mutton, 3 pound tins, \$2.50 per dozen.

Mr. Reynolds was instructed to investigate and report.

ACCEPTANCES RECEIVED.

The Board of Health received acceptances from the various officials appointed at the last meeting. Among them were letters from Dr. Maister and Dr. H. Kibley of the Insane Hospital, from Dr. C. H. Douglas, the Government dispenser, and from Dr. A. Moritz of Molokai. The latter asked that his commission be dated from July 1st, his health being such that he could not act in that position since that date.

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED.

An inmate of the Insane Hospital, who has been on parole for the past month, was ordered discharged on recommendation of Dr. Walter. He is perfectly harmless and wishes to return to his family in California where his parents live. He has money in one of the banks which he cannot get out officially proven sane, and in the meantime it is clear that his family is left in a destitute circumstance. The board tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Baldwin, who offered to provide a sewer system for the Baldwin home. Owing to the scarcity of water the offer could not be accepted.

The first effect of the refusal of the Wilder Steamship Company to accept orders for passage made by the board was made apparent in a communication calling attention to the fact that shrimps from the other islands bringing disease to Honolulu were compelled to pass money out of their own pockets. The treasurer has made a ruling that he would not accept these warrants as cash from the steamship company, which left the board in a very peculiar position. It was decided if possible to make arrangements with other steamship companies for transportation.

The board passed a resolution of thanks to Dr. Walters and Dr. Herbert for their conscientious services at the Insane Hospital. The names were to be made today. The examining board for the larger settlement was selected, to be composed of the medical members, Sloggett, Cooper, Moore, and the city physicians, Meyers and Sinclair.

A commission was issued to J. Kaalohe of Molokai, to be dated July 27. It was decided to revoke all commissions to agents of the board now in force, and to release new ones, dated August 27. Under the new law relative to drug allowances each Government physician will hereafter be required to make monthly requisitions for supplies.

A committee to look into the matter of steamship transportation was appointed, to consist of F. C. Smith, C. B. Reynolds and Wm. Auld.

John S. Bowman was appointed sanitary inspector at Hilo and Charles Moore was made fish and pol inspector at the same place.

A communication was received from Superintendent Boyd of the Board of Health, granting the request of the board that the carriages and horses still required be kept in the old stables. A resolution thanking Mr. Boyd for the favor was adopted.

Three Japanese physicians, having passed the required examination, were recommended to the treasurer for the issuance of licenses. They were Messrs. Sota, Kikawa and Tichichi.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

General Cushing is dead. France fears an Orleanist plot. Crispien, the Italian statesman, is very ill. There was a \$150,000 fire at Taunton, Mass. Eastern fruit crops have a poor outlook. The Arizona drought has been ended by rain.

Bright menaces the Visalia, Cal., pear orchards. Mrs. Kruger died July 20 in the Transvaal. Belgium has a case similar to that of Dreyfus.

Secretary Root has returned to Washington. "Jim" Carroll, the well known sportsman, is dead.

The California pioneers are to have a big reunion. Masked highwaymen are at work in Riverside, Cal.

Great damage by drought is reported from Germany. There is better feeling on the London stock exchange.

Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson are now in England. Oil prices are reported still advanced in Montreal.

Icebergs are blocking the way of vessels off Labrador. Levi R. Elliott, ex-mayor of San Francisco, is dead. Forty new engines for the Santa Fe have been ordered.

The crisis is near in the big steel strike at Pittsburgh.

Ex-Congressman Schermerhorn, of New York, is dead.

The alleged plot to restore the monarchy in France.

The Mining Congress opened at Boise City on July 22.

The League of the Cross cadets broke camp at Napa, July 20.

A Mexican official was recently caught smuggling cigars.

The national Elks convention may be held in San Francisco.

"Healer" Schliatter has been declared a vagrant in Washington.

The death of the wife of ex-President Kruger may hasten peace.

President Kruger is much depressed over the death of his wife.

A San Franciscan was recently crazed by the heat in New York.

A Baptist preacher of Oakland is arrested on charge of insanity.

Albert Jenks, the painter, dropped dead in Los Angeles recently.

Disaster and crime are reported from Alaska, where storms prevail.

Judge Noyes, of the District Court of Alaska, is to visit Washington.

Forest fires, due to drought, have done great damage in Colorado.

Mayor O'Hara, of Santa Paula, Cal., was shot by hoodlums last week.

Riceville, Iowa, was wiped out by fire last week.

The teamsters of San Francisco have gone on a strike.

Aguadillo is complaining of his treatment in prison.

The Italian minister favors the tariff league against the United States.

The mosquito is said to be scattering smallpox germs in New York.

A mysterious fire in Winters, Cal., caused a loss of \$100,000 last week.

A teamsters' strike had trailed up in San Francisco at last reports.

Germany is preparing to raise the duty on grain and all kinds of meat.

Ex-Judge Duboise, of Alameda, will serve six months in jail for contempt.

A party of French scientists are testing the intelligence of various animals.

A large posse has organized in Tennessee to battle with the moonshiners.

The new Russian cruiser Nowik has a speed of twenty-five knots an hour.

It is reported that Lord Roberts will be paid a million by Parliament.

A Kansas woman wielded a hatchet in a saloon where her sons gambled.

Professor Wetzel, of Yale, says there is a growing spirit of unbelief in America.

The Baptists are having a big convention at Twin Lakes, near Santa Cruz.

A party of scientists in Colorado has discovered the remains of a great stegosaurus.

Mrs. Nation has been fined \$100 and sent to jail for thirty days, in Topeka, again.

A young San Jose man had his honeymoon interrupted by an arrest for bigamy.

The steamers between Australia and Great Britain are to be manned with lascars.

Lord Kitchener has commuted the death sentences of thirty-four Boer prisoners.

The British government has declined to release the Americans captured with the Boers.

Angus A. Grant, the well known railroad builder, died in San Francisco last week.

SEE CHANGE IN POLICY Will Republicans Abandon Old Soldiers.

The controversy over the retirement from his office of Pension Commissioner Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, at the demand of the Grand Army of the Republic, has caused so much comment that the following article from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Record (Democratic), may give some light upon the drawing of the lines:

Keep observers begin to perceive more in the Sicks-Evans incident than mere sparring for spoils or the unveiling of an unsavory election bargain. The opinion is gaining ground that the Republican party, under the careful pilotage of the McKinley administration, is making ready to abandon its old-time pension policy.

A veteran politician of the Central West, and once a Republican leader of note, today expressed that conviction, and predicted to a group of Washington newspaper men that at no distant day the Republican leaders will be found actually advocating the repeal of all pension laws.

"You laugh incredulously, I see," he remarked, "yet I am very close to the truth. Ten years ago you would have been just as incredulous had anybody told you that the Republican party would ever abandon the cause of the negro. The signs that it would do so were already quite apparent in the second Harrison campaign, and now we see that it has practically put itself in accord with the once obnoxious 'Mississippi plan' of disfranchisement, or, at all events, has ceased to worry over the suppression of the black man's vote."

NOT MANY REAL SOLDIERS LEFT. "Twenty-five years ago it was treason to Republicanism to hint that the policy of the party toward the old soldiers was an extravagant and wasteful one, or that there was any such thing as pension sharks or pension frauds. The country could not do too much for the old boys who had saved the Union. How is it now? There is a very different tone regarding this pension question. The enormous aggregate payments to the old soldiers are being viewed with misgivings by many of the Republican partisans, while others are openly criticizing indiscriminate pensions. The language of the Republican press today on pensions would have broken up the party in 1888.

"Two decades ago nobody dared to question the pension policy of the government as laid down by the Republicans. Now it is openly antagonized by hundreds of Republican leaders in all quarters and almost solidly by the metropolitan press.

"All this, mind you, is as yet being done almost covertly. All still blandly talk about the honest and deserving pensioner; nobody apparently disputes that the good soldier should have a pension if the law says so, and so on. It is only the frauds and sharks who are devouring the national substance. Meanwhile the enormity of the \$145,000,000 annually going to the army of pensioners is eternally enlarged upon by the organs of the coming change. It is having the sinister effect designed.

"Pretty soon, as in the case of Indians, all the good soldiers will be dead ones. The Republican pension policy has ceased to be a drawing card, and it will eventually go, just as the strenuous Republican policy toward the freedmen has gone.

"The very fury with which General Sicks has been attacked by the thick-and-thin administration organs ought to show you what is coming. It is certain that the Republican committee sought out the professional soldier leaders and plead with them to go out and pacify the veterans when the great scare occurred last fall about a soldier vote in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

SOLDIER VOTE LESS DANGEROUS. "The McKinley managers deceived the old soldiers in 1894 with promises of an open-door policy if he was elected. The administration was compelled to shuffle out of the promises made then by Alger, Sicks and Tanner because it discovered that public opinion was against further pension extravagance. Then, too, there was a growing belief that the soldier vote had ceased to be dangerous even if it was not right.

"Understand me: There is no change in the pension system itself; the principle is the same now as it was twenty or thirty years ago, and the principle is right and patriotic in my opinion. There are not so many pension sharks now as then. Nobody is now getting rich by securing pension claims for soldiers, whereas then large fortunes were rolled up in that business here in Washington. What Republican newspaper would have dared to attack Sicks and Tanner then as they have been attacked now? Why the change?

"The Republican party wants the pension money for their army, for the army retired list. Every army officer is a deadly hater of the pension list."

GOOD MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

If you have a baby in the house you will wish to know the best way to check any unusual looseness of the bowels, or diarrhoea, so common to small children. O. P. M. Holliday, of Deming, Ind., who has an eleven months' old child, says: "Through the months of June and July our baby was teething and took a running off of the bowels and sickness of the stomach. His bowels would move from five to eight times a day. I had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and gave him four drops in a teaspoonful of water and he got better at once." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

The Governor of Porto Rico has laid before President McKinley resolutions passed by the Porto Rican Legislature for local taxation.

Some blood-stained clothing was found in Pixley's grove, near Lodi. Mystery surrounds the matter, as no body has been found.

American trade has been hurt to considerable extent by the war in Africa, vessels being unable to dock and discharge without delay.

Gives New Life Strengthens the Nerves.

When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible depression; and there is no ambition to work. But there is a way whereby you may again be strong and vigorous.

Mr. Charles Richardson, of 27 Howlok Street, Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and the following letter:



"Once my arms were covered with sores that were worse than boils. They were deep-rooted in the flesh and caused great suffering. My blood was in an awful condition. At one time I had a severe attack of indigestion. I could neither eat, sleep, nor work, and I never expected to recover."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

cured me from both of these violent attacks. The first time it took all impurities out of my system; and the last time it built me up and gave me new life. Now I am strong, work hard, and sleep well."

Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. They are purely vegetable.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Cure Coughs.

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And Colds.

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Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNBOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Clay-Street, Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balsam of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and well-known Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

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WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balsam of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Globe" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world. Prepared only by Thomas Powell & Co., Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLL

MILLIONS FOR NAVY

Pearl Harbor's New Channel and Station.

WHILE plans for Pearl Harbor improvement are in abeyance pending the suit for the condemnation of the lands about the east shore of the harbor, the impatience which is felt in the Department at Washington is very great. Delegate Wilcox during his last trip to the capital found that there is a very decided feeling there in favor of a speedy beginning of work on the station, when the question of the lands is settled.

Pending the acquiring of the lands which are to provide the location for the station, the Navy Department has stopped, or rather held up, the larger portion of the appropriations for this station. When the Navy took charge here it was first a coaling depot; later the name was changed to Honolulu Naval Station, and now the title under which appropriations for the use of the local establishment is made, is "Hawaiian Naval Station." This means that any money given by Congress for the islands may be used in any portion of the group.

In the last Naval appropriation bill the sum of \$107,300 was set aside for the use of this station. The items under this were as follows: Machine shop, \$50,000; foundry, \$25,000; commandant's residence, \$15,000; grading and fencing, \$10,000; office buildings, \$3,000; watchman's cottage, \$2,500; water system, \$1,000; dock crane, \$800. By its action the Department has held up the building of the two shops, the dock crane and the commandant's house, while the remaining \$16,500 only may be spent at this time. The principal item is that for the grading and fencing. This money, at least part of it, will be used in the preparing of the grounds adjoining the sheds and the offices, and in building fences and sidewalks. Not all the money will be expended now and there will be a certain sum which will be available for the first work when the new grounds are under the Government. The action on the part of the Navy Department in stopping the items mentioned indicates that there is a belief at headquarters that there will be no delay in getting down to work at Pearl Harbor.

From plans and recommendations there will be several millions spent before what is intended is accomplished at the new station. When all the plan has been prepared it is the belief of the Navy Department men that the station will be the second in size in the Pacific. More island only will be larger. This would mean that there would be full equipment for doing all kinds of work, and ample drydock facilities for the handling of all shipping. The drydock features have been carefully worked out by Captain Pond and Engineer White. Along the shores of the proposed reservation there are several locations which are ideal for the construction of docks. One of these, a large fish pond, would make an excellent site, on account of the easy dredging which would be possible there.

The recommendations of the officers here will be that there be built, at the same time, two docks, side by side, of 750 feet in length, and large enough to take in the heaviest battleship which may be sent this way. In building two docks the cost will be much less than should they be built at different times, and not so much more than if the work was confined to one dock. This will make it possible for the docking of two cruisers at one time for painting purposes, and would be a great saving in time and operating expense. The docks which will be built will be of stone, as the experiments in the line of cheap wooden docks have never met with success and have no supporters in the line of the Navy. In fact, there has been lost to the Government several thousand dollars by the building of the docks at Norfolk and New York, and stone docks will be the only kind of stationary ones which will be built in the future.

There will be recommendations made in the next report of the Secretary of War, it is expected, to further improve Pearl Harbor entrance. In the past there have been several reports upon the improvement of the channel. The cost of doing this work will be less than was then estimated, as is shown by the fact that while the estimate for the dredging of coral sand was then put at 50 cents, the contract which has been let is at the rate of 44 cents. There are a half-dozen points of coral reef which should be cut off and the total amount will cost less than \$400,000. This would give an entrance channel of something like 300 feet in width and thirty feet in depth.

The plans for the improvement of the Navy reservation, when the Hawaiian lands have been acquired, have not yet been completed. The idea of placing a Naval hospital on Punchbowl, for which twenty acres of land was reserved will be abandoned. For this purpose the lands which are to be acquired on Ford's Island will be used. The lines of the proposed reservation on the island were drawn so as to allow the site for the hospital to have sufficient grounds and to occupy the highest location on the island.

The proposed station lands have been extended greatly by the authorities at Washington, over the recommendations of the local officials. According to the plans made here the reservation was to comprise the lands which extend from the main entrance of the harbor to the line of the railroad, the small island and part of Ford's Island. But it was decided later to take in all the waterfront about the lower portion of the east loch, for the reason that if these were left in private ownership docks might be built there and the frequent

WILL CLOSE UP NAHIKU AND REALIZE ON ASSETS

J. P. COOKE and J. Guild of Alexander & Baldwin departed yesterday afternoon on the Claudine for Maui on a trip of vast importance to those who have been interested in Nahiiku plantation. Their trip is taken for the purpose of making an inventory of all the assets of the plantation so that the affairs of the estate can be closed up. The plantation is to be abandoned, in accordance with the decision of the directors made last year. It was then deemed wise to shut down the plantation for one year, on account of labor troubles and other causes which had operated against the success of the company. It was thought that by the end of the year the directors would be able to determine whether it was worth while continuing the plantation or not. The present trip of Mr. Cooke and Mr. Guild indicates that the plantation will never be a factor in the sugar interests of the islands.

The decision to lay up this plantation was reached at a meeting of the board of directors held on July 31st last year. At that time it was stated by the agents of the plantation that the estate was in good shape, as to water and passage of merchant ships would materially interfere with the workings of the Navy yard. This consideration caused the taking up of the entire waterfront about the loch's south shore, and there can never be any congestion of the channel by the building of slips and the swinging of sailing vessels, passing to or from them.

The question of the location of the offensive works for the protection of the yards has often been considered, and while General Sanger and Colonel Maus were here recently they went over the grounds at the entrance of the harbor. The plan which was discussed informally was the placing of turret batteries upon both points at the entrance to the harbor, thus giving the widest range for the high-power guns. There is a degree of natural protection afforded to the proposed Naval station by the contour of the lands. There is a slight rise mauka of the site of the buildings, so that in case an enemy should try to shell the Navy yard, the elevation needed to send the shell over the rise of grounds would carry it beyond the yard.

SUPREME COURT SPECIAL SESSION

The Supreme Court will hold a special session to consider the appeal from the decision of Judge Gear in the habeas corpus cases, whereby a half dozen prisoners charged with grave offenses were released and re-arrested. Though no definite time for the special session has been fixed, it probably will be called within the next ten days. The session is not wholly for the purpose of considering the habeas corpus cases, but there are other important matters the court wishes to dispose of before the regular October session. Ordinarily another session would have been held in September but a change has been made by the Legislature.

"We have not come to any practical conclusion in regard to the communication from Attorney General Dole asking a special session of the Supreme Court to consider the habeas corpus cases," said Judge Frear yesterday, when asked for information on that subject. "The Supreme Court has several other matters occupying its attention, and which should be disposed of, and several attorneys have asked that the court hear arguments. While no decision has been arrived at, the Supreme Court will probably hold a special session within a short time. The date is to be fixed later. The habeas corpus cases will then be taken up."

"We did not pass upon the application for a mandamus to compel Judge Gear to allow an appeal because we did not think it necessary. The appeal can be taken without the consent of Judge Gear."

Judge Gear yesterday ordered Bailiff Hopkins to summon the Grand Jury for next Monday. He stated that he (the Bailiff) would have to make a trip around the islands in order to get the jury and must start today.

The high sheriff has so far been unable to find Goto, the first of the prisoners released upon a writ of habeas corpus. He is still at large, and it seems that the friends of the alleged Japanese murderer are secreting him and will be able to get him out of the country.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion reversing the Fourth Circuit Court in the case of Manuel Branca vs. J. K. Makua, E. W. Egan and Kahawala, and remanding the case back to the lower court for retrial. The action was to quiet title and was tried by the court, jury waived and judgment rendered for the defendants. It went to the Supreme Court on plaintiff's exceptions. The only question presented is whether a certain deed in the Hawaiian language conveyed a life estate or only a fee simple, the word "heirs" not being used.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Frear, holds: "The word 'heirs' was not essential to convey a fee simple in a deed executed prior to the enactment of the statute which adopted the common law. That statute did not affect titles vested prior to the enactment."

PACIFIC TRADE STILL GROWS

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—Samuel Hill, third vice president of the Great Northern, arrived here yesterday from the Orient, after completing a trip entirely around the world. He traveled from Moscow, Russia, across the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Vladivostok and later visited Nagasaki, Yokohama and other Oriental ports. He declared that he found the product of Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska 1,000 miles in the interior of Siberia. American trade relations, he asserted, have been seriously crippled with Russia, owing to the action of the American government, although he added that the general disposition of Russians is to welcome American products. The primary object of the jour-

fuel, but that there were elements which operated against its success at that time. Assessments were not being paid promptly; in fact, the date of payment of the fourth assessment was deferred at the meeting in question for two months.

J. P. Cooke then stated that the value of the cane houses and all other property of the corporation was \$250,000. He reported also that there had been arranged a plan by which enough promoter's stock had been put up by those who organized the company, to pay for the lands. It was decided then also that there should be sales of fuel by the manager, A. Hocking, to meet the running expenses of the estate during the period of inactivity.

The Nahiiku plantation is at Koolan, Maui, and was one of the number organized three years ago. The capital stock of the corporation is \$750,000, of which \$675,000 is assessable stock, and \$75,000 paid up stock. Of this amount it was announced that a large amount had been surrendered. Of the assessable stock there has been paid in only \$236,250, so that in the event of realization on an approximation of the value put on the plant last year the losses will be very small.

ney was the creation of trade connections in the Orient by which the Great Northern might become the beneficiary, this being one of the favorite enterprises of the railway in question through its Japanese steamship connections. Mr. Hill asserts that there is an ever-growing and thriving trade between the Pacific Coast and the Orient, which has received a check owing to the action of our government with Russia, but which is replete with incalculable opportunities if properly taken advantage of.

Mr. Hill was accompanied to Seattle by Robert Lebaudy of Paris, Gaston Siegler of "Le Matin," and General Von Ketteler of the German army.

TEACHERS ON THE THOMAS

That there will be a great company on board the transport Thomas is indicated by the following from Washington in the Philadelphia Press:

Colonel Edwards, of the department of insular affairs in the war department, is pushing the arrangements for the departure of teachers by the transport Thomas for the Philippine Islands. Up to date the department has completed arrangements for the sailing of 500 persons on the Thomas on July 25.

Professor Atkinson, who is at the head of the educational work in the Philippines, has made most of the appointments directly, but in doing so he has sent through the insular bureau invitations to the leading colleges, universities and normal schools of the country for recommendations. The salaries of teachers will range from \$75 to \$125 per month, and before starting they will sign contracts for three years.

THE GREATEST OF RICHES.

Not lands, houses, farms, stocks or bonds, but Health. Many a millionaire would give his millions to eat with the appetite, and sleep with the peace enjoyed by the Indian. Yet it does not need millions to be the equal of the Indian in health. The secret of his health and strength is contained in a wonderful Indian remedy, Sagwa, contains the secret of the long and healthy life of the Indian. It is in some respects the most wonderful medicine known, because it is doubtful if any improvement in it is possible. It is the product of centuries of experiment. As it stands now, in the perfect balance of its life-giving ingredients, in their careful selection and their skillful combination, there is nothing left to improve. The pharmacopoeia of Nature has been exhausted. The Indian shut out from all outside help was obliged to wrest from Nature the secrets of her healing herbs. Slowly, very slowly through the long centuries he gleaned his knowledge and perfected it. Those centuries of slow results are represented today by the perfected compound Sagwa. There is no other remedy that has so many and so wonderful cures to its credit. It is purely vegetable. It is Nature's own remedy, as used by Nature's own children. It purifies the blood, strengthens the stomach, assists the kidneys in their functions, regulates the liver, and makes the whole man sound and strong. It is unique among medicines, both for its simplicity and for the thoroughness of its cures. It cures all over and it cures to stay.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kikapoo Medicines.

No Statehood for Hawaii.

Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii, who is enthusiastically advocating statehood for the territory of Hawaii, is wasting his time. Hawaii is not fit to become a state, and it will be a long time, if ever, before it will be so fitted. There is no evidence whatever to show that Hawaii would be better off as a state than as a territory, while its expenses would be greatly increased.

The talk of uniting Hawaii with California meets with no favor either in Hawaii or in California, and is chimerical. Congress would give no consideration to such a proposition. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, Hawaii needs no statehood, and like other overseas possessions, can be transferred under a territorial form of government, such as it now has.—Philadelphia Press.

A strange woman, who had documents in her possession showing her to be entitled to \$100,000, nearly starved in New York's streets recently. She said she feared her relations, and dared not ask for money.

FIRE CLAIMS COURT GOES

It Will Take Hall of Representatives Monday.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

It was getaway day for many of the legislators, and the halls which have resounded with the impassioned strains of oratory for past months were echoing only the sound of the typewriter of the clerk and the hurrying footsteps of men carrying away bundles of bills and papers, the personal property of the members who were trying to get their packing done so they could leave the city today.

Some few of the members of the lower house particularly, cannot get over their habit of writing their letters at their desks, and they put in part of the day at that employment. But the general air of the place is one of desertion. There was none of the brightness either, for the place is closed entirely, none of the room being given over to the regular forces of the Executive Building. The clerks who have the making up of the journal of the sessions are at work in the matter of arrangement of the lists of bills and resolutions, so that there is always some one on hand.

The hall of the house will not be left in silence long, however, as Superintendent of Public Works Boyd served notice upon the officers of the House who still are laboring, that the room would be used after the close of this week by the Fire Claims Commission. This court now sits in the Campbell block, and it is the intention of the Public Works Department to arrange the hall of the House for the workings of this court, which still has several months to sit.

The effects of the two Houses are to be stored away as soon as the present work is completed. Storage will be provided for the desks by the Department of Public Works in the public storehouse. There is a slight difference of opinion between the superintendent and the clerk of the House, as to when the tenancy of the lower legislative body ceases. It is the opinion of Meheula that he should hold possession until he has completed his work upon the journal of the body. The way out of this will be found, it is thought, in the placing at the disposal of another room suitable for his labors. The resolution of the House puts the clerk in custody of the property of the body, to be turned over to the next House. This will be construed to mean, it is expected, that the storage room will be used for the desks of both bodies, and the clerks will be only nominally the custodians, the property being regarded as is all other property of the Territory.

A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emoryville, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

D. C. Churchill, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will do missionary work in India through the establishment of trade schools. The movement will be denominational.

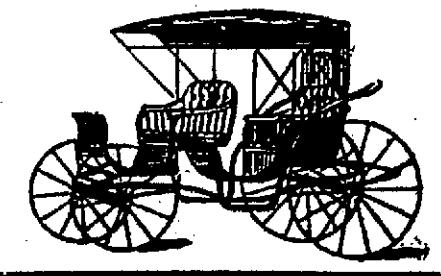


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FRIDAY : : : : : AUGUST 2

The Manila American, which is springing so many sensations that bring an aftermath of denials, is edited by Mr. C. O. Ziegenfuss, formerly of Honolulu. Any further characterization of the Manila paper would seem to be superfluous.

The Hawaiians at Buffalo who are keeping up their bank accounts will need them by and by. As the big fair nears completion the chances of their getting either pay or food from the King of the Midway may grow small by degrees and beautifully less.

There will be few regrets that the money of the Territory is not to be wasted on the Charleston and St. Louis expositions. Hawaiian exhibits at the world's fairs, eclipsed as they always are by displays of former island barbarism, have never been worth half the money they cost.

Judge Humphreys' paper quotes him as praising the missionaries and classing the Hawaiians as an inferior race. Just what the game is we have not yet made out, but the ill-success of Humphreys' previous overtures to the missionary element prompts us in the belief that he will find its appetite for molasses and soft soap still delicate.

Italians of the right sort make steady and industrious workmen. Thousands of miles of railroads, city thoroughfares and sewer ditches have been built by them in the Eastern States without interruption of strikes. Regular work and fair pay please them there and we see no reason why such conditions should not suit them in Hawaii.

The noble army of schoolmarm may prove too much for the noble army of bachelors-in-arms. Men away from home and subject to the hardships of the field are as susceptible to womanly charms as the miners of '49 used to be. We reckon the chances at about a hundred to one that the little Filipinos will get the worst of it in the engagements to follow and that most of the schoolmarms will return before long elbow to elbow with their adult captives.

David B. Hill tells his intimate friends that he will seek the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904. This is the first time that a man who has been a favorite leader at the Kansas City convention and he is now, perhaps, the most conspicuous Democrat in the country save Bryan. As the latter has become a negligible quantity, owing to his two defeats, the way for Hill would seem to be very clear indeed.

The kissing regulation of the Board of Health is likely to make that body famous. Hereafter when a young man calls on his girl it will be his bounden duty to make himself immune from the tuberculous smooch by carrying a ready disinfectant. It will tend to rob youthful affection of some of its glamour if every swain carries a bit of carbolic soap, a vial of formalin and a towel when he goes courting and if every fair maiden follows suit. Yet that is apparently the safe, Board-of-Health way, and the gilded youth are in duty bound to put up with it.

Judge Gear follows a well recognized principle of American Government when he refers his appointments to the Republican committee. The fact that this policy has not been carried out through the initiative of the Chief Executive is another instance showing that the official head of the Territory had a good deal to learn.—Bulletin.

When the Chief Executive sees the enormous strength the party has got from the appointment of such men as Charles Wilcox, Robert Boyd, Emil Ney, etcetera, ad nauseam, he will probably hurry out and give Turk and Lewis a job.

Rabbi Levi, whose stories of "slavery" in Hawaii were too black for even the Examiner's headlines, is now one of the most strenuous cheap-labor men who ever cocked a knowing eye at a sugar plantation. The change is radical but not mysterious. Since he was here wiping the eyes of the Galicians with one hand and shaking a fist at the planters with the other, the Rabbi has observed Broker Pollitz unloading some cords of sugar stocks upon the members of his San Francisco synagogue. It is one of the admirable traits of the Rabbi to stand with the tribe of Judah under all circumstances, hence his conversion from an enemy of the planting interest to its warm and helpful friend.

The absentee Territorial Circuit Judge has caused it to be announced in the Arpanaut, Examiner, certain Arizona prisoners and the New Orleans Picayune that he is a United States Circuit Judge. This is a small matter, perhaps, but it throws a strong side-light on the unbecoming vanity of the man, who is no more a United States Circuit Judge than the Hawaiian Supreme Court, which frequently upsets his decisions, is a United States Supreme Court. An appointment by the President to a Territorial judgeship, either Circuit or Supreme, does not make one a member of the Federal judiciary. Humphreys as a "United States Circuit Judge" is travelling under a false pretence, a role, however, that is by no means new to him.

ISLAND AMERICANISM.

A man coming here from the Mainland easily falls into the error of supposing that Hawaii, in the persons of its white residents, is un-American because many of its customs and points of view are different from those with which he is familiar. He perhaps concedes that California is different in its customs and sentiments from Kansas and Kansas from Massachusetts, and Massachusetts from New Mexico, and that both differ from Louisiana without any one of them losing its right to be called American; but when it comes to Hawaii he insists that, in test of Americanism, there shall be no differences at all. That is where he is unjust and also ignorant of the variances which enter into the life and history of all strong nations.

The United Kingdom has several dialects and as many different ways of regarding national duty. Yet the mass of the people wherever located and whether speaking in the cockney accent or with the burr of the Yorkshiremen, and notwithstanding their clashes of opinion about home rule for Ireland and freedom for the Boers, are loyal subjects of the King. France still has its Normans, its Gascons and its Parisians, its clashing parties and its divergent customs, yet when France calls all respond. Germany is still a group of cousins and Austria is a congress of petty States dating back to fierce rivalries and enmities and to racial groups related to one another in no way save through Adam. Yet who doubts the general patriotism of the subjects of William or Francis Joseph? It takes all kinds of people to make a nation as well as a world, and the United States is not exempt from the rule. Into its complex national life enter the Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Teutonic, Latin, Scandinavian, Slavic, African and Polynesian strains; the morals of the roundhead Puritan and the chivalry of the cavalier Southron; the Roman and the English law; the religions of all the earth, from the creed of the Buddhist to the Voodoo rite of the African; and its politics reaches out with one hand for democracy and with another to a sort of Roman Imperialism. But nevertheless there stands the American nation four square to all the winds that blow! Shall Hawaii be counted alien to it because local necessities and conditions have made its public and private life, its habits of thought and its political customs different from those of Missouri or New Hampshire or Arizona?

God forbid! That would be a poor return to a people who sent a larger percentage of their active young men to help the North in the Civil War than did some Western Territories; who were so loyal to the North that vessels under their flag were indiscriminately burned by Confederate privateers; and who at a later day risked life, property and domicile for the sake of bringing these islands under the Stars and Stripes.

Alabama's SUFFRAGE PLAN.

A Montgomery telegram of July 5 analyzes the rather complex-looking suffrage law of Alabama and simplifies its meaning. The law, we are told, is composed of two independent plans totally different in their operation and in their bearing on the whites and blacks. The first strikes boldly at the illiterate and the second aims at the illiterate and the unsettled of both races. The first is temporary and lasts only to January 1, 1902. As the new constitution cannot be adopted until late this fall, the scheme can be operated for just one year.

The second plan is permanent and begins where the other ends. Only two things are common in both plans, a poll tax prepayment of \$1.50 and disfranchisement for crime. Great importance is attached to both of these. The poll tax must be paid by January 1 prior to the election and is purely voluntary. The list of crimes includes such as wife-beating and vagrancy.

The purpose of the plan, which ends on January 1, 1902, is to make up a list of voters with all the white folks in it and as few negroes as possible. Once on a voter is on for life by keeping up his poll tax. But being left off, he can try again under the permanent plan. A board of three registrars is created for each county, who are required to register all old soldiers and their descendants. All others must show good character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The board sits as a court, takes evidence and puts the applicant on oath. Its discretion is absolute except as to the soldiers and their descendants. All others must come up to whatever standard of character and understanding may be set by the board. An appeal lies to the Circuit and Supreme Courts, but this is designed to satisfy the popular ideas of justice rather than for practical operation. There is wide distrust of registrars with judicial powers, and hence the limitation of their life to a single year. They are created at all to meet the pledge in the Democratic platform that no white voter shall be disfranchised. After January 1 their places will be taken by other registrars with ministerial powers.

After January 1, 1902, a voter, first must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and second, be able to show that he has been engaged in some lawful occupation for twelve months preceding, and third, be able to show how he has been employed for five years; fourth, if he cannot read and write he may nevertheless vote if he owns forty acres of land or pays taxes on \$200 of assessed property.

Under this plan there is no discrimination contemplated between the races. A new registration plan will be provided by the Legislature, but the registrars cannot add to nor take from the qualifications named. The requirement that a voter must read and write "English" affects only a few men in Alabama who read and write any other language. An effort may be made to amend this, as it might affect immigration of labor at some time when it may be worse needed than now.

Qualification No. 2 is aimed at gamblers and dead-beats, nearly all of whom in this State are white. Qualification No. 3 is aimed at the large class of wandering negroes and a smaller class of whites, who go from mill to mill, mine to mine, camp to camp and never have a local habitation and often not a name.

The minority report makes no objection to any part of the scheme except of the clause giving the descendants of soldiers the right to vote. This privilege lasts only until 1902, and if such a descendant does not register before that time he must take his chance with the balance of the folks.

The question is asked whether, if a man is rejected by the Registrars prior to 1902, he can come in again under the permanent plan. The answer is that he can. His qualifications under the permanent plan are not affected by his disqualification under the temporary scheme. The real and only purpose of the temporary plan is to get all white men who can now vote on the lists regardless of their ability to read and write. Those who reach 21 years of age or come into the State after January 1, 1902, must take their chances without regard to race. The temporary plan does not in its terms make any discrimination as to race. The discrimination is proposed to be made in the administration by the Registrars.

The mildness of the Alabama plan as compared with those of Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina is, in the fact that while it adopts the expedients of all three, these expedients terminate on January 1, 1902. After that all men must pay their poll taxes, read and write, show a lawful occupation for twelve months and name their employers for five years or else pay taxes on \$200 of property or own forty acres of land.

STATEHOOD.

Delegate Wilcox has been quick to see that Statehood, if it ever comes to Hawaii, will be a plant of slow growth. Before he went to Washington he felt sure that the great prize would be had for the asking, but contact with American politics at its focal point taught him better. He now classifies his Statehood policy with mere preliminary measures that look a long way ahead; and doubtless, if he were to confess the whole truth, he would say that few people now living may reasonably expect the day when Hawaii will exchange its Territorial swaddling clothes for the toga of State privilege and dignity.

The history of New Mexico and Arizona has been one of constant but unavailing struggle for Statehood, and yet New Mexico, ten years ago, had 152,593 population, or one a trifle larger than that of Hawaii now. Arizona was organized as a Territory in 1863, and New Mexico in 1850, so the latter has been held as a Territory for forty-one years. Why did New Mexico not come in long ago, seeing that other Territories of later origin and smaller population have become States? The reason, as one that applies with singular fidelity to Hawaii—the presence of a mongrel voting population, not to be depended on for carrying out the Anglo-Saxon ideals of government. In New Mexico the mixture is Mexican and aboriginal; here it has a marked aboriginal basis with an infusion of Latin strains, and a great confusion of strains in prospect. Of the two Territories Hawaii is least fitted for the exercise of State duty and so long as it is necessary for the safety of our sugar interests, to import alien labor, and while the natives are in a voting majority, so long will Statehood be withheld from us.

New Mexico and Arizona, when they appeal for promotion on the ground that Nevada and Wyoming and Utah have had it and that Oklahoma is to have it soon, are always told emphatically that these Territories had a white American majority and that, even then, it was a mistake to admit Nevada. The same answer would be made to Hawaii.

The advocates of Statehood argue hypothetically that the time may come when Congress, if held by a narrow majority, will admit Hawaii merely to gain two Senators and a Congressman to reinforce the party in power. That was the argument for admitting two or three Territories, including Nevada, but the political results in those cases have made Congress doubtful of its value. Each rewarded Territory forgot its political creator and ran after false gods. Admitted to help one party it supported another, proving how true it is in politics that gratitude recks nothing of the past but is merely a lively sense of favors to come. Surely in view of the ease with which the native majority here forgets its pledges and sneers at honor and probity as the Home Rule Legislature has continuously done, there is nothing in a Hawaiian promise which would give this Territory more credit as an applicant for Statehood than would be granted Territory on the Mainland.

The part of wisdom is for our people to indulge in no idyllic dreams of Statehood but to do their best to get for Hawaii the guarantees that its Territorial integrity will be preserved. Since the insular decisions were rendered even that is in peril and there is already talk in the papers of altering the Organic Act and sending a commission here to take us. We must, therefore, try and save what we have, rather than to grasp for the greater things that are unattainable. To be sure there are those among us who despair of ever having honest and intelligent home rule and point to the record of the First Territorial Legislature of defense from the vote of the prejudiced, the alien and the ignorant, and that is in an American franchise which shall confine the suffrage to those, otherwise competent, who can read and write the English language. Once this change has been made the political situation of Hawaii will be cleared up.

When the Brooklyn bridge begins to succumb to the heat as it did the other day, owing to the breakage of steel supporting rods from expansion, it is time to equip big modern bridges with a system of electric fans.

Mr. Bryan's attempts to read Charles A. Towne out of the party are amusing. Mr. Towne went long ago and, judging from appearances the party went with him.

Appropos of the Schley-Sampson controversy, a gentleman named Cervera could have been better satisfied if all the American fleet had gone to visit Statter on the memorable day.

Real sized Easterners should not come to the trade-wind tropics and cool off.

END OF A PIPE DREAM.

A change has come over the spirit of the dream that Governor Dole is to be removed from office. For over a year the Hawaiian public had weekly or bi-monthly assurances from "E. S. L." or "J. A. B." or some other Washington correspondent who wrote under instructions from here that the President was "about to move in the Dole case" or that "officials are getting very tired of the Dole administration and would like to see it ended," or that a "peremptory demand has just been sent to the Governor of Hawaii to show cause for this or that," or that "Dole's resignation has been sent to the President and will be accepted at once." Knowing how little there was in these stories the Advertiser ridiculed them and finally announced "on the highest authority in the United States" that Governor Dole would not be disturbed in the enjoyment of his office. Much bleating followed the remark but the statement was true as the Bulletin correspondent, "J. A. B.," has just discovered. Witness this letter from him:

Washington, D. C., July 26.—The President is at his summer home in Canton, and the Secretary of the Interior is away on his annual vacation. While these officials were in the city, the charges against Governor Dole were carefully considered in their entirety, together with the petitions asking for his removal and the appointment of a successor.

The Department has been disinclined to discuss these matters, but when Secretary Hitchcock left it was given out that no cognizance whatever was to be taken of the efforts to have Dole removed. His administration has been satisfactory, as far as can be learned here, and the charges made are not specific, but rather general and indefinite.

If parties make specific charges, and sign their names, thereto, the Department will make an investigation, but it can be definitely stated that no anonymous charges, nor generalities will be considered in Washington.

J. A. BRECKONS.

So much for those formidable legislative charges, conceived by John Emmelhut in sin, christened by the political barque of the Home Rule Senate and House and carried to the President by Beckley—the kid statesman whom Mr. McKinley told to run home quick before anybody could sell him a bale of green goods. We suppose time enough was lost in the Legislature over the "Dole removal" nonsense to have passed the revenue bill and the net result is a sneer from Washington.

MAKAWELI IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Pollitz is quoted as saying that Makaweli is building a new ditch which will cost several hundred thousand dollars, and that "the bonds for this work will all be taken up by the owners of the land."

The community is sufficiently interested in the stocks of the Hawaiian Sugar Company to cause considerable inquiry to be made as to the way in which the funds for the proposed improvements shall be raised. It is thought by some that to raise money for the projected outlays by issue of new shares would give stockholders a chance which they might eagerly accept to take their profit while they would have no opportunity to take bonds.

According to this view it would be for the interest of stockholders to have the money raised by new stock rather than bonds. If \$500,000 new shares were issued the capitalization, then \$2,500,000, would be very moderate. The increased output, estimated at forty per cent, as stated by Mr. Pollitz, would mean at least twenty-five per cent more profits, so that the old shares would not be of less value by increasing the capitalization. Small holders, not able or willing to take their pro rata of new shares, could sell their rights, which would be likely to command a considerable premium.

In order that the same dividends be kept up it could be arranged that the new shares shall not receive dividends for one year, or eighteen months, when the results of the outlays will appear. Those who subscribe or purchase rights for new shares could pay by assessments as the money is required, a method not so easily adapted to bonds, which usually necessitate considerable accruing of interest while the money is lying idle.

The foregoing expresses a view which will no doubt receive consideration from the directors of the company before the matter is finally acted upon.

An unidentified Eastern journal remarks:

California is nursing a scheme to have Hawaii made a county of that State. It is a fine scheme for California. It can hardly be regarded as having its source in philanthropy. This nation tried for some time to annex Hawaii, and did not do this until the Hawaiians had indicated a willingness, amounting to anxiety, to come in. They did not have in mind the thought that they were to be made a portion of a State notorious for its political corruption and completely in the hands of any boss with the price. Now that Hawaii is a part of this country it ought to have a chance. There would be no justice in making it a portion of California, to be hawked about at every election, knocked down to the highest bidder, and neglected between times.

A short horse is soon curried. California is not nursing a scheme to annex Hawaii and Hawaii is not nursing a scheme to be annexed. The whole preposterous story is the basest dream of a politician who has made up his mind that he would like to break into California politics and carry Hawaii with him.

Yellow Fever Serum.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Dr. Felipe Caldas, the Brazilian bacteriologist who has a yellow fever serum, has sailed for Cuba on the steamer Havana. He is accompanied by Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi, his assistant. Dr. Caldas goes to Cuba to direct experiments with his serum with a view to stamping out the disease in the island. San Diego de las Vegas, where the fever is now prevalent, will be the first place visited. The yellow fever experts have with them 1,000 bottles of the serum.

The keeping of books is entrusted to convicts in San Quentin prison. A Michigan lodge of Elks are to have an annual convention, the expenses of which are to be paid in copper cents. Eleven thousand dollars in copper cents were sent to Chicago for this purpose.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Ninety-four deaths were reported to the Board of Health during the month of July.

J. Baghelidor, license inspector, moved into his office in the treasury department yesterday.

William Maasle, a former native of Scotland, was given citizen papers by Judge Stee yesterday.

The fire commissioners are making up the map with the locations for the new fire boxes, and when this is completed, will sign the contracts.

Today is the first day under the new appropriations of the Legislature. The total amount of the payroll for the month will be from \$35,000 to \$36,000.

Kam You, the Chinese girl who was married to Yong Han in the office of Tom Fitch, will leave for China today. She will be accompanied by her husband, who will make another attempt to have her land here.

Jared Smith is almost ready for planting at the experimental station in Makiki Valley. He is very optimistic as to the success of the experiments, and asks but a short time to demonstrate the correctness of his views.

Jared Smith has received an application from Washington for cuttings from the Isabella grape, in order that the department may make a study of any changes due to Hawaiian culture. The cuttings will be forwarded as requested.

The Republican central committee held another meeting yesterday to consider Judge Gear's offer, to permit them to appoint his court officials, and decided to recommend Chas. K. Stillman for the position of Hawaiian interpreter.

By the census returns the discrepancy between those figures and the internal revenue enumeration of Chinese is found to be only 3,153. This is accounted for by the fact that all persons with any Chinese blood took out certificates.

The Wells-Fargo Express Company is to establish a branch in Honolulu, and has been given permission by the government to land all express packages here under the bond. C. D. Stone has been appointed local agent for the company.

A bill will be drafted by the Republican Territorial Committee, to be submitted to Congress by Delegate Wilcox, fixing the terms of Senators, as the Legislature failed to designate which of the members of the upper house should hold over.

Rev. Mr. Hartley, of the Anti-Saloon League, has secured offices in the new McIntyre building, and will be established there as soon as the building is completed. The minister's family have taken a cottage on Lunaillo street, near the residence of Theo. Lansing.

The Hawaiian law reports are being sent to the various State secretaries in exchange for the law reports received from them. It was found that some of the Hawaiian reports were badly worm-eaten, and it was necessary to have over a hundred books rebound.

J. W. Irwin, assistant superintendent of free delivery, has written Chief Clerk Kenake, of the postoffice, that he will arrive in Honolulu on August 7th, on the Sierra. Mr. Irwin has the names of the persons who passed the civil service examinations for letter carriers.

Deputy Moses K. Nakuina has been dismissed from the office of the registrar of conveyances, a position he occupied for five years. The reason given is that his work has been unsatisfactory. A successor has not been appointed.

Carpenter Pender, who arrived on the Peru, is attached to the Navy Department. He succeeds Carpenter as the local naval station. One of his duties will be to look after operations at Pearl Harbor. He is accompanied by his wife and family, and will remain here for the next two years at least.

A party of school ma'ams from the Thomsen were strolling up Punchbowl street yesterday. One of them suddenly discovered a papaya tree, and excitedly pointing up at the fruit hanging thereon, exclaimed, for the enlightenment of her companions, "Oh, girl! There's a magnolia tree; see the big bulbs up there at the top. I have read about them so often, and I never thought to see one. You know those bulbs all break out into blossoms, and they say they are just the most beautiful in the world."

NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS

The income tax returns do not come up to the expectations of the collector. The number of returns turned in was 2,773 up to Wednesday night, and all day yesterday stragglers came in to fill their schedules. These were not refused by the collector, but he would not permit the taxpayer to make affidavit to the truth of his statement, under a holding that he could not refuse to accept the return when tendered. Representative Dickey, who originated the income tax bill, estimated that it would bring in half a million dollars, which would make it necessary for the taxpayers of Honolulu to pay on an average income of \$5,000. If the average is \$2,000 this would bring in only about \$50,000 for Honolulu, and it is anticipated that the remainder of the islands will furnish a like amount.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

**The Only
One in
Stock**

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR.
A very handsome article, with
a gilded frame—just what is need-
ed by a ladies' tailor. Price ex-
tremely cheap.

**Mahogany
Cabinets**

For music sheets; finest piano
finish.

The ever welcome.....

**Reclining
Chair**

with adjustable back; in hard
wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices
in town:

**Portiere
Divans**

Furniture Coverings

Uholstering.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE
DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Clarke's

Blood

MIXTURE
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE

BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing

permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the

nt	Face.
2	Cures Scurvy.
2	Cures Ulcers.
2	Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
2	Cures Glandular Swellings.

2 Clear the Blood from all impure matter
1 From whatever cause arising,
3 It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
2 matic pains.
2 It removes the cause from the Blood

1 and Bones.
1 As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
1 and warranted free from anything injur
5 ous to the most delicate constitution of
5 either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers

to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WORKING MEN

PERSONAL GUIDES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

times the quantity, is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHINESE IST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORERS throughout the world. Preparation

ic- THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT
aid- TIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, En
to- land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"
aa, CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE

up,
410
De,
and

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION. — Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless

imitations and substitutes are sometimes
palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp.

**"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture
blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE."**

Castle & Cooke, Ltd
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.
SUGAR FACTORS.

-AGENTS FOR-
The New Plantation Co.
The Hocking Landmark Co. Inc.

The Waikeke Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis

**No. The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals.**

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn.

no | The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.
|

1991

NEWSPAPER

2 SPECIALS

FOR
ONE WEEK ONLY
Ending August 3d.

IN THE CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.

Tin-covered Jelly Glasses, at

30c. Per Dozen.

IN THE HOUSEFURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.

Best quality of floor mops
with handles complete, at

25 Cents Each.

See the display of both articles
in our front windows.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

—Dealers in—
CROCKERY, GLASS, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the
—CELEBRATED JEWEL
STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

D Will Keep

Your Premises,
Stables and
Outhouses

SCLEAN
IN
PURE

And in
Good Condition.

F
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One Pint will make a
Bucket of the best disinfecting

Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel con-
tainers.

Hollister Drug Co.
Fort Street.

TO KISS AND
BE IMMUNE

Proper Course Is
Laid Down by
Pratt.

Do not let others kiss you in-
discriminately, and never with-
out first carefully wiping your
lips with carbolized rose-water
and thoroughly drying them.

Tuberculosis is so general that the
Board of Health has issued a procla-
mation to prevent the spread of infec-
tion. One of the provisions is against
kissing. The Board does not make a
regulation, only a recommendation. The
decision to warn the public was not
reached in time to have the Legisla-
ture pass a law on the subject, else
the chances are this would have been
done, the subject being one which
would have appealed strongly.

Consumptives are given special warn-
ing and advice by the Board through a
circular which will be distributed
broadcast, printed in half a dozen lan-
guages. This circular, prepared by Ex-
ecutive Officer Pratt, is in line with sim-
ilar proclamations being made in other
cities of the United States, and is of
vital importance to the people of the
Hawaiian Islands.

The principal warning of the Board is
directed against the practice of public
expectoration, and the general public as
well as consumptives is requested to
discontinue the offensive practice.

In this circular the Board also states
that consumption is not necessarily fat-
tal, neither is it hereditary. A warning
is also directed against the practice of
indiscriminate kissing, and the Board
gives some valuable advice, which may
or may not be observed by the people.

The circular was approved by the
Board of Health yesterday and ordered
printed for distribution. It is as fol-
lows:

To the Consumptive Direct: Your
breath is not infectious, and people need
not fear you on that account.

Only what you cough up is dangerous,
and that only when it gets dry. If this
is spat up in your room on the floor and
elsewhere, and allowed to become dry it
will poison the air so that you may re-
infect yourself and thus weaken or de-
stroy the chance of your recovery.

When you cough do not swallow what
comes up in your throat; spit it out,
either into a bit of rag or paper, to be
burned at once, or into water in a cup
or vessel to be emptied frequently into
the sewer through the waste pipes; the
sewage germs will destroy the consump-
tive germs. By swallowing again there
is danger of extending the disease to the
bowels.

Do not let others kiss you indiscrimi-
nately, and never without first carefully
wiping your lips with carbolized rose-
water and thoroughly drying them.

Consumption is not hereditary, and
consequently, parents need not fear that
they will transmit it to their children,
except that the close and intimate rela-
tions between a consumptive mother and
her child increase the danger of infection
if the coughed-up matter is allowed to
become dry before it is destroyed.

Most importantly: Remember that con-
sumption is not necessarily a fatal dis-
ease. Many persons who have died of
other diseases have been found with
healed-up scars in the lungs, showing
that they have been cured of consump-
tion.

More cases of consumption are
cured by medical aid than is generally
known—especially in this climate. Fol-
low your doctor's instructions implicitly
and don't impair his chance of curing
you by re-infecting yourself. Insist on
having all your expectorations promptly
destroyed for your own sake as well as
for the sake of others.

To the Family of a Consumptive: Study
the principle underlying the foregoing.
Make it a family duty insistent on ev-
ery member to see that no expectorated
matter is allowed to get dry before be-
ing burned or emptied into the waste
pipes.

Handkerchiefs should not be used by
the consumptive; but if they are they
should be immersed in water after each
use and kept wet until they can be thor-
oughly boiled. Articles of clothing, bed-
ding, etc., that may be accidentally soiled
with the consumptive's sputum, should be
treated in the same way, or be thoroughly
sprinkled off with carbolized water.

Spoons, cups, glasses and other articles
used by a consumptive should be thor-
oughly washed and scalded as soon after
use as possible.

When in doubt as to other details of
the kind consult the doctor and rely upon
him implicitly.

To the Public: The duty of the public
as to consumption is obvious.
Discourage the practice of public ex-
pectoration, both by precept and ex-
ample. It is not only offensive to those
who witness it, but dangerous to those
who come along later when the expec-
toration is dried up, powdered and float-
ing in the air.

Trust a copy of this circular into the
hands of the next person you see walk-
ing and spitting on the street or in a
public place or vehicle.

STRECKER NOW
SHOOTING KING

Andrew Strecker of San Francisco is
now the undisputed rifle king of the
United States for the next three years.
The scores in the championship
shoot at the King target, 200 shots at
600 feet were:

A. Strecker, San Francisco, 354; L. P.
Mull, Albany, N. Y., 322; "Ex-King" F.
C. Rogers, New York, 275; F. E. Mason,
San Francisco, 251; A. H. Pope, San
Francisco, 235; F. W. Rocknap, Los An-
geles, 220. The king target records are:
1900, F. C. Rogers, New York, 371; 1899,
W. Hayes, New Jersey, 372; 1901, A. F.
Strecker, 354.

James J. Waterhouse's Rosewater
won the \$2500 Lakewood Handicap at
Chicago.
Pick out the Derby hero of '98 at

odds of 10 to 1 and with 115 pounds-up
won the \$7500 Wheeler Handicap at
Chicago. Advance Guard was second.
The time, 2:04 1-5, is the track record
for one mile and a quarter.

A. H. and D. H. Morris' Compuat at
the lucrative price of 30 to 1 won the
rich Foxhall stakes of \$15,000 at Bright-
on Beach. Hyphen was second.
James H. Carroll, a well-known San
Francisco sporting man, is dead.

On the first day of the Grand Circuit
meeting at Cleveland, Sister Alice won
the 2:10 class trot, best time 2:12; Mar-
tha Marshall won the 2:15 class pace,
best time 2:09 1/2; Metellus won the 2:16
class trot, best time 2:11; Audubon Boy
won the 2:20 class pace, best time
2:09 1/2.

The race between the Constitution
and the Columbia on Long Island
Sound again demonstrated that the
Constitution is the faster fair-weather
craft. In a light breeze and smooth
water, over a 21-mile course, the Col-
umbia was defeated four minutes and
eighteen seconds elapsed time.

H. O. Blackstaff of the Vesta Row-
ing Club won the Wingfield sculls,
which carry the title of amateur row-
ing champion of England in a race over
the Thames championship course, de-
feating G. Ashe and A. H. Clouett by
twenty lengths.

The mixed wrestling match between
pugilists Tom Sharkey and Peter Ma-
her at Philadelphia resulted in a draw.
Each man got a fall. In the third bout
neither man had any advantage at the
call of time.

On the last day of the National As-
sociation of Amateur Oarsmen regatta,
the world's champion Vesper eight-
oared shell crew of Philadelphia was
beaten by the Argonaut crew of Tor-
onto and the crew of the Winnipeg
Rowing Club. It was the Vesper's first
defeat.

Ten Eyck easily defeated Greer in the
race for the single scull championship.
The winner has announced his retire-
ment from aquatics.

H. A. Widemann, holder of several
world's records, and Scott Leary, who
has rapidly come to the front as a
crack swimmer, will meet in a series of
three races in San Francisco on Au-
gust 5th, 7th and 9th. The races will
be at fifty yards, seventy-five yards and
100 yards.

Arthur Duffy of Georgetown Univer-
sity in the infirmity sports at Leices-
ter, England, won the 100-yard dash in
0:08 4-5, the world's record, beating
McLean, the amateur champion of
England.

Kraenzlein of the University of
Pennsylvania won the 120-yard hurdle
handicap from scratch in 0:15 2-5.

TO REDUCE
ARMY COSTS

MANILA, July 22.—The conference
between Adjutant-General Corbin and
General Chaffee, recently held here, will
probably result in radical economical
and administrative reforms in the army
of occupation. It is estimated that the
total cost of maintaining the American
Army in the Philippines can be reduced
by 60 per cent in the course of one year.

The principal change will be the re-
duction of the present force to between
20,000 and 30,000. The abolishment of
the present Army districts is contem-
plated and three brigades with perma-
nent headquarters at Manila, Dagupan
and Iloilo or Cebu will be instituted in
their stead. The troops will be concen-
trated at three points selected, aban-
doning all minor posts.

Generals Corbin and Chaffee have al-
so decided upon one single general mil-
itary hospital, to replace the seven mil-
itary hospitals in Manila and vicinity.

The insular constabulary is now be-
ing organized. It will be maintained
by the insular government, and is ex-
pected to be amply able to preserve
peace and enforce the law. This con-
stabulary will, as a general rule, be
armed with rifles, but its members
have been given 5,000 shotguns and 2-
000 ponies relinquished by the Army.

SOUTHWEST
IS SCORCHED

KANSAS CITY, July 22.—The South-
west literally was scorched today by a
hot wave that broke all previous re-
cords. The Government thermometer re-
mained above the 100 mark for seven
hours and nine deaths resulted from
the heat. Scarcity of water in the
rural districts of the States has caused
great suffering and loss among live
stock, and farmers are rushing their
cattle to market on this account.
At Topeka, Kan., there were three deaths
due to the heat, and from Missouri
thirteen deaths were reported.

In Chicago there were ten deaths and
one man driven insane. In Indianapolis
there were two deaths, and four
deaths were reported from New York.
Eight deaths occurred in Omaha,
Neb., as the result of the heat, and
reports of a lesser number of fatalities
are coming in from the smaller cities in
the Southwest.

The reports from Europe tell of sim-
ilar suffering from the terrific heat.

ITALIANS ON
THEIR WAY

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—A large
party of Italians left here today under
charge of Dr. A. J. Fulton of New
York under contract to work on sugar
plantations in Hawaii. The quarantine
having kept out Porto Ricans, and the
Hawaiian planters needing more labor,
they have resolved to try aliens from
Louisiana, as many of them have
worked in the sugar fields, and under-
stand the cultivation of sugar cane.
Several small parties have already
been taken to Hawaii and have given
such satisfaction that the planters
want more. It is said that the Spreck-
els plantation alone has contracted for
2,000 Italians. Another party will leave
next week, and shipments will be kept
up weekly until the number of labor-
ers needed in Hawaii is secured.

A lame shoulder is usually caused
by rheumatism of the muscles, and
may be cured by a few applications of
Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by
Ransom, Smith & Co., Ltd., general
agents, H. T.

LAND TITLE
IS GOOD

Corporations May
Hold Over 1000
Acres.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Judge Gear made an important ruling
yesterday in his written opinion in the
case of J. B. Atherton vs. Wahiawa
Sugar Co., Ltd., one which in effect
holds that the Organic Act, wherein
it limits the holding of any corporation
to 1,000 acres of land, does not affect
the title of the land, unless through a
direct proceeding, instituted by the
sovereign, in this case the Government.

The ruling has an important bearing
on the holdings of the various sugar
companies, in that it holds the title to
lands in excess of 1,000 acres not void,
but voidable, to which the sovereign
alone can object.
The court sustains the objections to
the answer and orders the portion ob-
jected to as scandalous and impertinent
expunged. The bill alleged that, April
23, 1893, George Galbraith leased certain
land to John Emmeluth, which the latter
assigned to the defendant, Febru-
ary 28, 1900; that on September 27, Gal-
braith leased the same land to the
plaintiff. The defendant failed to pay
the rent in October, 1900, which it is
alleged constituted a forfeiture of lease,
and the plaintiff entered into posses-
sion. Defendant refuses to cancel said
lease, and sets up as a defense that
plaintiff's rights rest as trustee of the
Wahiawa Agricultural Co., "an Hawa-
ian corporation which already holds in
excess of 1,000 acres, in contraven-
tion of section 55 of the act to provide
a government for the Territory of Hawa-
ii."

It was also alleged by defendant that
"the said Joseph B. Atherton is not en-
titled to the aid or assistance in any
way of a court of equity in furtherance
of such attempted violation of the law.
This latter allegation is the one ordered
expunged as impertinent and scanda-
lous."

The court upholds plaintiff's conten-
tion and holds that his title to the land
is good. The exceptions are sustained.
In his reference to the alleged viola-
tion of Section 55 of the Organic Act,
Judge Gear quotes from numerous opin-
ions, "Where a corporation is not al-
lowed to take and hold title to real
estate a conveyance to it is not void but
merely voidable; the sovereign alone can
object. It is valid until assailed in a di-
rect proceeding instituted for that pur-
pose."

"Defendants' counsel admits that a
deed to a corporation of property by
which the corporation would own over
1,000 acres of land would not be void,
but only voidable and they contend that
while the plaintiff in this act may do
as he pleases with the land as far as the
defendant is concerned, yet the moment
he comes into a court of equity to ask
the aid of the court, the court will refuse
to lend its aid on the ground stated by
the well known maxim, 'That he who
comes into a court of equity must come
with clean hands,' and that the plaintiff
having obtained the land by contraven-
tion of the terms of the Organic Act, can-
not be heard in a court of equity to ask
its aid."

It is held that this point is not well
taken, in the case at issue, the maxim
being only applicable to the transaction
with regard to which it is asked, which
is not the one involved in the suit.

Mary H. Atcherly has filed suit of
ejectment against the Kapoli Estate,
Limited, Panalioke, Kimo Kallimooe,
Kauha Hale, Mrs. Kallimooe Hale,
Punahoa, Mahoe, Hugo K. Kawelo, Lew-
ers & Cooke, Limited, and Abigail K.
Campbell. The plaintiff complains of the
defendants that they have unjustly and
contrary to law and the rights of plain-
tiff taken into their possession and con-
verted to their use and occupation a par-
cel of land situated at Honolulu, on
Queen street and Punchbowl street, in
Honolulu, containing an area of 2 3/4-100
acres. Plaintiff claims a title in fee sim-
ple to said property by purchase from
Moses Kapaakoa, who obtained it by
deed from Kimo Kallimooe, the original
patentee, and claims damages in the sum
of \$5,000. The plaintiff asks for the res-
toration of the property and damages for
its retention.

TAX COURT WILL MEET.

Notice has been given by W. L. Wil-
son, president of the Court of Tax Ap-
peals for Honolulu, that said board will
hold its first session this afternoon at
1:30, in the office of C. Bolte, No. 19 Mer-
chant street.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court yesterday handed
down a decision in the case of H. K.
Kahe vs. Mrs. Ahima, Ah Kee and
others for ejectment, sustaining the rul-
ing of the Fifth Circuit Court.

The syllabus of the decision was as fol-
lows:
In an action for ejectment, proof by
the plaintiff of a connected chain of title
back to the Government is a prima facie
showing of title, and, in such case, proof
of possession by one of plaintiff's pre-
decessors in interest need not be made
in order to defeat a motion for a non-
suit.

The evidence in this case, the defense
being that of adverse possession, held
sufficient under the instructions given by
the trial court, to support a verdict for
the plaintiff.

NAME COURT OFFICIALS.

Republican Committee Choses Clerk
and Bailiff.

Judge George D. Gear, appointed by
President McKinley as second circuit
judge, has left to the Republican Cen-
tral Committee the matter of making
appointments in his court. He is en-
titled to the appointment of a clerk,
court interpreter and Grand Jury bail-
iff, and asked the committee to make
recommendations for those offices. The
committee at a meeting held Tuesday
evening recommended A. G. Kauiloku
for the clerkship, and Emil Ney as
bailiff to the Grand Jury. No appoint-
ment was recommended for interpreter. All
the members of the committee praised
the action of the judge, as being in the
interest of organization politics.

SCHLEY SAYS
TIME TO ACT

Admiral Will Now
Move Against
Detractors.

NEW YORK, July 20.—"This is no
time for talking; it is a time for ac-
tion." This was Rear Admiral Winfield
Scott Schley's answer tonight to a re-
quest for a statement of his intentions
in regard to the attack made on him in
the third volume of Edgar Stanton
Macley's "History of the Navy." It
foreshadowed Admiral Schley's pur-
pose of taking measures to call Macley
to account for the accusation of cow-
ardice and falsehood imputed to him in
the volume which has just been issued
from the press.

Admiral Schley was found at the
summer home of his son-in-law, R. M.
S. Worley, at Great Neck, L. I. "Have
you anything to say," he was asked,
"in regard to the points at issue in the
Cuban campaign?"
"The Brooklyn inflicted 58 per cent of
the damage done to the Spanish fleet,"
said Admiral Schley, "and she received
54 per cent of the damage sustained
by the American fleet. These facts
speak for themselves, and I have noth-
ing to add to them."

Admiral Schley spoke like a man who
has endured to the limit of his capac-
ity the taunts of his opponents.
BOSTON, July 22.—Referring to Mac-
ley's naval history, which has been
criticized by Secretary Long on account
of the statements considered objection-
able, Rear Admiral Sampson said to-
day:

"I was Commander in Chief of the
squadron, and was responsible, so far
as reading the proofs goes. If the his-
torian has taken facts from my official
reports to the Navy Department, that's
all well and good."

"I stand by first reports and official
communications."

"I would welcome an investigation by
Congress or by the Navy Department,
but I see no hope of its being taken up."

"Schley's first statements regarding
the battle of Santiago were moderately
correct. The interviews given some
time afterward were not correct. They
were entirely different from his first
accounts and were written in a differ-
ent spirit, I think. An interview pur-
porting to have come from Admiral
Schley, published, I believe, on Janu-
ary 6, was entirely incorrect."

"Soon after this statement appeared
in print he came aboard my ship and
told me that he had been incorrectly
quoted. The reporter to whom the in-
terview was granted was a friend of
mine and he afterward told me that he
had published Schley's words practi-
cally as they had been spoken."

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Optimistic
officers who desire an official investi-
gation of the charges against Schley are
basing some hope on the statements in
the Schley newspapers that Schley is
being urged to demand an investigation
by Congress or to seek redress in the
courts through the medium of a libel
suit against Macley. The Navy De-
partment feels powerless to take the
initiative, it is understood, in view of
its recommendation that Admiral
Schley be advanced for his services in
the West Indies.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in
an interview completely vindicated
Rear Admiral Schley from the charge
that he was dilatory in his movement
from Cienfuegos to Santiago, which
has been the basis of the allegation
that he disobeyed orders and should
have been court-martialed.

Thus Secretary Long and Admiral
Evans exonerate Schley from all the
charges against him. According to
Evans' statement, Schley was not in
possession of the code of signals which
had been arranged with the insurgents
by Commander McCalla, whereby the
Cubans were to inform the American
ships whether or not Cervera's squad-
rons entered Cienfuegos. Thus two days,
at least, were lost by the blunder or
design of some naval officer who had
not given Schley the signal code.

LEVY FAVORS
THE ORIENTALS

Believes They Are Necessary
for Proper Local De-
velopment.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—After a
five weeks' sojourn in the Hawaiian
Islands, Rabbi M. S. Levy of the Beth
Israel congregation, returned to this
city on the steamer Sierra yesterday.
While in the Islands Rabbi Levy made
a tour of the sugar plantations of
Oahu to investigate the condition of
Porto Rican laborers and of labor prob-
lems generally.
"The introduction of Porto Rican la-
borers," said he, "has not solved the
problem of labor in the Hawaiian Is-
lands. There are now about 6,000 men,
women and children of this class in the
Islands, a large of which are men."
"There is a strong well defined move-
ment on foot in the islands now to
secure special legislation to admit
Asiatics, and it seems to me that is the
solution of the labor question there.
As it is now, not even a Chinese citi-
zen of Hawaii can enter the Mainland
here, and it is a well-established fact
that while men cannot do the work
that is required of them in the cane
fields."

"There are enormous areas of land
that cannot now be utilized for lack
of laborers, and if Asiatics are admit-
ted they could be used in developing
these lands in a way that would double
the sugar output of the Islands. This
could in no way antagonize the white
man's labor interests, and on the other
hand, it would throw thousands of dol-
lars' worth of business into the hands
of the merchants and workmen of this
city and coast. And the Chinese ex-
clusion law as regards this country
need not suffer any change."

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds \$1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co.
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and
the undersigned, general agents, are
authorized to take risks against the
dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favorable
terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Ho-
nolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the
undersigned general agents are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers
of the sea at the most reasonable rates
and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reinsurance \$,000,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 101,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and
reserve, reinsurance \$,500,000
Capital their reinsurance com-
panies 25,000,000
Total reinsurance \$25,500,000

The undersigned, general agents of
the above two companies, for the Ha-
waiian Islands, are prepared to insure
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and
Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar
and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-
bor against loss or damage by fire on
the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convince us, that price considered, the
Elgin is the most satisfactory of Amer-
ican Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at
right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time
keeping and lasting qualities, and that
is why we are right in pushing the
Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

MUST PAY FULL TAX

Corporations Have No Thousands Exempt.

SINCE a corporation has no soul, it is not entitled to the exemption that is given an individual, in the income tax office ruling.

Whatever may be the result of the proposed contest against the validity of the income tax law, some there will be who will hold that a mistaken ruling has been made in the matter of exemptions. This lies in the holding of the office that there cannot be any freedom from taxation on the part of corporations of the \$1,000 provided in section 1 of the law.

It is the holding of the tax office that the \$1,000 which is taken off the incomes of persons, does not apply to the organizations of capital, as there is no specific entity. The holding is that the exemption was made to provide for the personal expenses of the taxpayer, and since there could be no such claim on the part of a corporation, there is no reason for the exemption.

This brings up an interesting condition, for it was the intention of at least a majority of those who gave any thought to the law, that the exemption be applied to each taxpayer, whether an individual or a company. The reason for this was to escape the charge and claim that the act was special or class legislation, and thus insure in advance its defeat. It was to give no good ground for a contest as to the unconstitutionality of the law, that its terms were made general, and the adverse holding of the tax office it is feared may lead to the result which was sought to be avoided.

Senator George Carter said yesterday: "When the income tax law was being considered in committee, this matter was talked of and the conclusion reached that this general exemption was necessary, for any other protection to the worker would be opening a door for the contesting the validity of the tax. It was the decision then that there could be no way of making difference between the individual and the corporation, and the ruling was made as simple as possible. The intention at that time was that the rule should be general, and that all should meet the same conditions."

Over two thousand returns were made up to last evening by citizens and corporations liable to the income tax. All day yesterday the tax office was blocked by a line of waiting applicants, two and three deep, but by the time the office was ready to close the crowd had dwindled away. The Chinese seemed to be most in evidence, and to the ordinary observer it would have appeared that all the rich men in Honolulu were Asiatics. Watching the proceeding for a while, made a very different impression, for while it required less than a minute to dispose of Americans or natives, the Chinese would linger about the office for five minutes to an hour, and the deputies slowly and carefully explaining to them each point in the new law.

There was some little friction at the tax window, several men refusing to make any statement of gross income, and giving only the net income. Others made a return of only total monies received and paid out, and refused to give the items making up the schedule. These returns the collector refused to accept, and the men had the option of filling the blanks according to law, or not making a return, and laying themselves liable to the heavy penalty prescribed.

Schedule B, which allows for exemptions, is causing the most trouble, the majority of the taxpayers giving household expenses, money paid for family, and all sorts of reasons for making deductions from the income actually given. Few people take the law seriously, and say they are making the returns simply because the law requires it, and not with the expectation that they will be called upon to pay the tax. The collector expects a total of 2,500 returns, and of these, 2,000 are already in, so that the rush tomorrow will not be very great. All of the corporations and big taxpayers have made their returns, and it is the small salaried men and women who are not in yet. There are very few women who think the law applies to them, and not more than a score have sworn to statements. Probably a hundred Chinese have made returns, the large majority of the taxpayers being Americans.

CASSAVA WILL GROW.

It is Already a Plant of Approved Value in Hawaii.

Editor Advertiser: I notice in your issue of the 19th inst., that Dr. Jared Smith thinks cassava will thrive, etc., etc., on these islands.

For general information I would say that cassava (manioc, tapioca and utilisina) has been thriving on the islands for many years, and doing remarkably well.

Starch prepared from this plant is nearly as good as the Bermuda arrowroot (maranta arundinacea) and of course would fetch a superior price to either potato or corn starch.

The manufacture is simplicity itself and as far as these islands are concerned needs no expatriating at all, except perhaps, to find out a good, cheap method of drying the starch quickly.

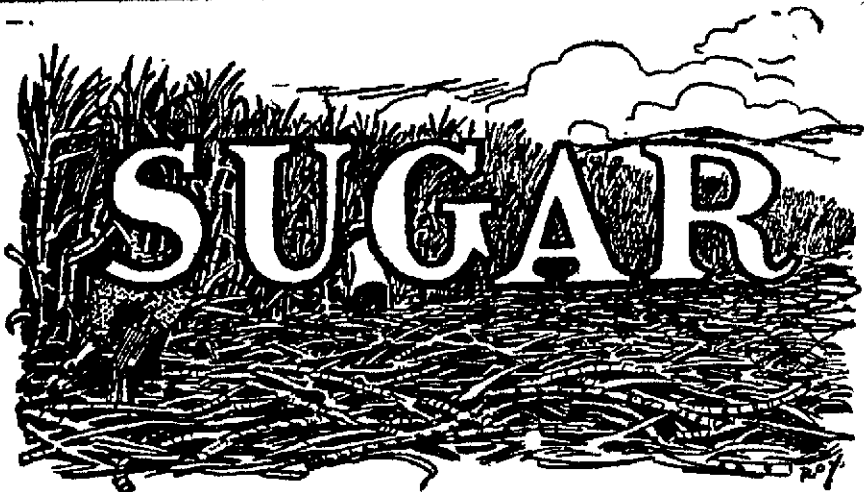
I understand there are two factories on Kauai, that produce a very good article. In Dr. H. A. Alfred Nicholls' "Tropical Agriculture" there is a very good article on the growth and manufacture of this starch. It ought to be one of our large exports. Thanking you for space.

I remain Yours, etc.

CASSAVA.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

"My baby was terribly sick with the diarrhoea, we were able to cure him with the doctor's assistance, and as a last resort we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. J. H. Doak, of Williams, Ore. "I am happy to say it gave immediate relief and a complete cure." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.



A dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, reports that the "sugar trust"—presumably the American Sugar Refining Company—is engaged in getting options on large sugar land estates near that city and in other parts of the island. If the report is true, the managers of the American company do not share, apparently, the opinions of a sapient contemporary of ours that the world's sugar industry is being removed to the northern part of the temperate zone; that the production of beet sugar is increasing so fast that the growers themselves "are contemplating with apprehension the probability of an over supply," and that the cane sugar industry in the tropics is doomed already "unless there is a radical change in its methods."

At all events, it may fairly be assumed that President Havemeyer is not prepared just yet to abandon the use of cane altogether in the manufacture of sugar, and thus to help along the allegedly inevitable supremacy of the sugar beet in this country. He is on record with certain opinions bearing directly on this subject. Before the United States Industrial Commission, not so very long ago, in reply to a question as to whether or not, in his opinion, the beet industry will eventually supply all the sugar consumed in the United States, he replied as follows:

"If the people of the United States continue to consent to a burden of \$40 on imported sugar, I suppose that one of these days the beet sugar industry will furnish the United States with all it consumes, provided, of course, that Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are not annexed or their products are imported free."

In other words, if the Dingley tariff tax on foreign sugars is continued and products from the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba are to be regarded as "foreign," importations of sugars will gradually decline, until finally they cease altogether, and the sugar supply of this country will come chiefly from beets, even the cane of Louisiana and Hawaii gradually disappearing.

But, explained Mr. Havemeyer, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines could easily supply the United States with every pound of sugar that it requires, even without any dependence on Louisiana and Hawaii; and he plainly intimated that, with the duty from their products removed, the threatened or predicted ascendancy of beet sugar in this country would not materialize.

"If that is done," asked Mr. Kennedy of the commission, "the beet sugar industry will have to be suppressed, will it?"

"Well," was the witness' reply, "it would be relegated to where it properly belongs—in competition with cane. I suppose if the beet sugar people should attempt to grow beets up in Alaska they would want \$250 a ton protection—and I don't see why they should not get it, the same as the Louisianians do."

Mr. Havemeyer has beet sugar interests on the Pacific Slope, but none east of the Rocky Mountains. Would he be likely to acquire cane lands in Porto Rico unless he felt reasonably sure that the products of that island are hereafter to come into the United States free of duty? If the American Sugar Refining Company is actually preparing to develop Porto Rico sugar lands, perhaps the country may as well begin to prepare itself for a Supreme Court decision proclaiming Porto Rico to be a territory of the United States, with no more restrictions on her trade with the Mainland than New York or Oklahoma has.—New York Commercial.

The action of the Porto Ricans in promptly accepting that feature of the Porto Rican act which authorizes free trade between the island and the United States is likely to give them great advantages over their sister islands of the West Indies. At least this is a reasonable conclusion from an examination of some figures just made public by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, regarding the prosperity which Hawaii enjoyed after the reciprocity treaty which admitted the sugar of those islands into the United States free of duty. These figures show that the sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands has increased over 2,000 per cent. under the free admission of their sugar to the markets of the United States, while the other cane-sugar producing islands and countries have during that time suffered great depression, and in many cases heavy losses.

It was in 1876 that the reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. Prior to that date the average production of sugar in the islands was but about 25,000,000 pounds per annum. In five years the production had trebled, in fifteen years it was ten times as much, and in twenty years, twenty times as much as before the treaty. Within less than ten years after the ratification of the treaty more than \$20,000,000 of American capital had been invested in the islands, and the total value of the sugar production of the islands since the treaty is \$250,000,000.

The following table shows the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands from 1875, the year preceding the reciprocity treaty, to 1899:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1875	25,080,182	\$1,216,338
1876	26,072,429	1,272,334
1877	25,575,965	1,777,529
1878	38,481,458	3,701,731
1879	49,020,972	3,109,563
1880	63,584,871	4,322,771
1881	97,785,493	5,285,339
1882	114,777,398	6,350,890
1883	114,107,155	7,112,931
1884	142,654,923	7,328,896
1885	171,323,314	8,356,061
1886	216,223,615	9,775,132
1887	212,763,647	8,694,964
1888	235,888,346	10,818,383
1889	242,165,835	13,089,302
1890	259,789,462	12,159,535
1891	274,933,530	9,550,537
1892	263,538,749	7,276,949
1893	330,822,979	10,200,358
1894	306,634,993	8,473,009
1895	294,784,819	7,975,590
1896	443,539,282	14,322,172
1897	520,158,232	15,390,422
1898	444,963,036	16,184,822
1899	545,970,537	21,393,190

PLEADS FOR GOLDEN RULE

Chinese Consul at San Francisco Makes Argument to Christians.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Ho Yow, Chinese Consul General, transmitted a communication to the National Epworth League Convention yesterday, in reply to the memorial of the Labor Council made a few days ago, on the subject of Chinese exclusion. Ho Yow takes issue with the Labor Council and boldly advocates the abolition of exclusion laws. He says: "We think, by raising the bar against the Chinese and permitting them to come into this country, commerce as well as labor will be greatly benefited thereby." He answers the principal objections of the Labor Council categorically, these objections being that the Chinese work for lower wages than whites; that they send their money to China, that they are uncleanly and bring diseases, that they take work away from American labor, and that if not excluded they will

The advantages which Hawaii has had over the other sugar producers by reason of her ability to sell her sugar free of duty in the United States is illustrated by the comparison of the relative growth of sugar production in Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the entire cane and beet sections of the world from 1870 to 1890. It will be seen that Porto Rico has decreased her production slightly in that time, that Cuba increased her production from 1870 to 1890 (her greatest sugar year) but 45 per cent; that the cane sugar production of the world increased from 1870 to 1890 but 30 per cent, and the beet sugar production 570 per cent, while during the same time the Hawaiian production increased over 2,000 per cent.

The increase in commerce between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States which followed the free movement of merchandise between those islands and our ports is also illustrated by the fact that the exports to the Hawaiian Islands from the United States prior to 1876 amounted to less than \$1,000,000 annually, but rapidly increased until in 1900 it was about \$11,000,000, and a recent report from the Collector of Customs at Honolulu estimates the figures for the present year at \$20,000,000. The commerce of the islands is, according to the American Cyclopaedia, an accepted authority larger per capita than that of any other country in the world, and nearly all of it with the United States and carried in American vessels.

The fact that this enormous increase in production and commerce and wealth of the Hawaiian Islands has followed the freedom of trade with the United States, established by the reciprocity treaty of 1876, suggests that the Porto Ricans are likely to benefit by the same close trade relations which they will have under the new law which they have asked President McKinley to put into operation on the 25th of the present month. The Hawaiian Islands are 3,000 miles from the Pacific Coast, and 6,000 miles from the great consuming centers of the United States; while Porto Rico is but a few hundred miles distant. The sugar production of Porto Rico is now double that of the Hawaiian Islands, and the reciprocity agreement, while the tobacco, tropical fruits and other productions of Porto Rico will also have the same advantages of free admission to the markets of the United States in competition with the dutiable products of her sister islands of the West Indies and of the world.—New York Maritime Register.

come in such numbers as to swamp the country.

Ho Yow declares that "the Chinese demand higher wages than even the best of the white laboring classes." He says that the custom of sending money to China is a good one, as it makes the people there better able to buy American goods. As to cleanliness, the Chinese Consul General claims that his countrymen here, who are of the laboring classes, are as clean as the laboring classes of any nationality. They are not responsible for diseases attributed to them, he says. In regard to conflicting with white labor, he says this is hardly true, as the Chinese do a low class of unskilled manual labor, which competes only with pauper labor from Europe.

The last contention, that the Chinese are likely to swamp this country if not excluded, Ho Yow says is a delusion. He says the Chinese coming here are natives of Kwong Tung, South China, and that none from the other eighteen provinces ever come here or migrate elsewhere, even where not excluded by law. He says the exclusion of Chinese will do no good, while pauper labor from Europe is allowed to come here. Finally he asks the Epworth Leaguers to use their influence to have the Golden Rule exerted in behalf of the Chinese.

MANY PESTS ARE AT WORK

Prof. Ashmead Thinks There is Danger.

Professor Ashmead, the entomologist who has been on a bug-hunting trip through the Island of Hawaii, has returned to Honolulu and started out again, leaving yesterday, accompanied by Professor Koehle, for Kaula, where a week or so will be spent in search of insects.

The visiting curator of the National Museum reports the collection of a large number of specimens from Hawaii, which he says is well stocked with injurious insects, the pests, though not as many as on the Mainland, being numerous enough and sufficiently dangerous in character to require careful watching and furnish serious study for the agriculturist. The cutworms and the sweet potato moth are two species of injurious insects the professor reports to be doing great damage on Hawaii, and the sugar cane worm is, in his opinion, a pest that should be guarded against, lest it work disastrous injury to the Hawaiian staple crops.

The entomologist also has a word of criticism for the way the Bishop Museum's insect treasures, are being guarded. The specimens, he says, should be in charge of a specialist, there being danger at the present time of the spoiling of a great portion of the collection through improper care; proper arrangement and mounting of the insects, he says, will insure their preservation for an indefinite period, but poor treatment will permit the specimens to perish in a short time, and at present he thinks the museum is doing itself an injustice by leaving the entomology department to unscientific treatment, as it is the thoroughness of a museum's work that establishes its standing.

Professor Perkins, who has been working in the Islands for some months, is spoken of by Professor Ashmead in terms of highest praise. Professor Perkins leaves in a short time for England, and Professor Ashmead intends leaving the Islands for Washington during the next month, not, however, permanently, as he proposes to revisit the Islands soon for further work.

THE MARSHAL'S THINKING.

"I thought, Sir," said one of Napoleon's Marshals to him during a private interview at which the Emperor was giving the military man certain important instructions, "I thought, Sir—" Quick as a wink the small Corsican went into one of his fits of cold rage and flew at the Marshal like a jungle tiger at an elephant.

"You thought! you! you!" he shrieked in a voice raucous as the cry of a peacock and full of malignant devilry. "What have you to do with thinking? Obey your orders. Sir, and leave the thinking to me. Go, now, before I strike you with my riding-whip; go, go!"

Yet in the Tenth Hussars there was a better thinker than Napoleon, for on the latter's return from Elba the Hussar (once a Parisian cobbler) predicted Waterloo.

Shoemakers and tailors are commonly intellectual men, and most of them dyspeptics. Too much cogitation and too little exercise does it.

Mr. F. P. Le Breton, of 128 King street, Sydenham, Christchurch, New Zealand, is a tailor and, judging from a clear-headed letter of his, dated December 15th, 1899, he is a good deal of a thinker. Away back in his younger days he lived at Seafield, Ashburton, where his father had a large farm and employed a number of men. When any of these men became ill, as often happened, Le Breton's mother and he used to cure them with Mother Selge's Syrup. They had heard of it through a pamphlet received from London.

"When I was a mere youth," says Mr. Le Breton, "I underwent great pain and anxiety from kidney trouble. No treatment mitigated it, and I suffered thus until I reached my young manhood. It was then we read of Mother Selge's Syrup, and I first used it."

"The effect of the medicine surprised us all. Within three months I was quite well, my kidneys acting perfectly and the pain completely gone."

"It will show how deep the cure went down, and how real and genuine it was, when I mention that I felt not even a suspicion of my former complaint for eleven years."

"We then removed here to Christchurch, where I began business as a tailor and cutter. After a time I had a slight renewal of the kidney disorder, caused, no doubt, by my sedentary mode of life. It troubled me but little, yet why should I endure it at all when the remedy which delivered me once before was within easy reach?"

"I found immediately that its natural efficacy had not departed from Mother Selge's Syrup. A few small doses—only ten drops each—went straight to the affected parts and made them sound and whole once more."

"My mother is 82 years old, enjoys excellent health, and has the skin and complexion of a young woman. This she attributes to her having used Mother Selge's Syrup off and on for many years."

"I have lived in this locality for eleven years, and most of the people here can vouch for the truth of what I tell you."

"We all do some trifle of thinking for ourselves, and among the things we agree upon—as proved by abundant evidence—is this: That if there is a remedy which, above all others, can be trusted to cure most of our complaints, the name of it is Mother Selge's Syrup."

A race war is on in Cleveland, Miss. A band of negroes were fired upon and two killed for molesting the whites.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the Pores.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. The Set consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Ask: Depot: B. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W., Australian Depot: LITTLE & CO., Cape Town. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free. FORTES DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

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HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

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Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.			FOR SAN FRANCISCO.		
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 15	AUG. 15	
COPTIC	AUG. 8	GAELIC	AUG. 22	AUG. 22	
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 29	AUG. 29	
PEKING	AUG. 24	CHINA	AUG. 31	AUG. 31	
GAELIC	SEPT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 8	SEPT. 8	
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 15	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 22	SEPT. 22	
CHINA	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 26	SEPT. 26	

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

How China Will Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The State Department received a dispatch today from Commissioner Rockhill at Peking announcing that a plan for the payment of the indemnity to the powers by the Chinese Government had finally been adopted. The authorization of the bonds to be issued will begin in 1902, and the plan contemplates the entire liquidation of both principal and interest by 1940. It is expected that

China will raise 23,000,000 taels annually. This sum is to be used to pay the interest on the bonds and to form a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of the principal.

For thirty-one successive days the thermometer has registered over 90 degrees in the Middle West, and the intense heat is causing the rivers to dry. Kansas and adjoining states are praying for rain.

GAS WASTE FOR HAWAII

Contract to Supply Ammonia to Fertilize the Sugar Plantations.

SPOKANE, July 12.—The waste product of the Spokane Falls Gaslight Co.'s works will in the near future be utilized to fertilize the plantations of the Hawaiian Islands. A contract has been made with N. Orlant & Co., of San Francisco, for this purpose.
The contract calls for the putting in of an ammonia plant at the gas works here that will make between sixty and one hundred tons of 60-ounce ammonia per year.
The capacity of the plant, therefore, will be in the neighborhood of 100 tons of liquid ammonia per year.
For at least five years all the product of the Spokane concentrating plant will be sent direct to San Francisco, where it will be treated with sulphuric acid, and the resulting ammonium sulphate will be shipped direct to Honolulu and used as a fertilizer on the large sugar plantations in those islands.
After the five years the product may be kept here and sold locally. The Spokane plant will be the only one on the Pacific Coast at present, but other cities of the Pacific Northwest may fall into line.
The same proposition made to the Spokane company has been made to gas companies of Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, and in a few months these cities may have ammonia plants as well as Spokane.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Makes the bread more healthful.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GUAM IS NOT THE PARADISE

OAKLAND, July 20.—From letters recently received in this city from W. B. Smith, who went to the island of Guam last April to serve as secretary to the Governor of that recently acquired territory, it is learned that Smith has resigned his position and is now on his way home via Manila, Hongkong, Nagasaki and Honolulu. Smith writes that three other clerks who were in the United States Government service there have also resigned their positions, and the four were to leave on the Solace for Manila July 1st.
According to Smith's letters, he did not find the island of Guam, its climate and other tropical luxuries as agreeable as he expected to. Smith was appointed to the position of secretary to the United States Governor of Guam through the influence of Congressman Metcalf of this city, and Secretary Long of the Navy made the appointment. Yet from Smith's letters it would appear that he was alone there, that none of the clerks who were to resign had been at the island, and the naval man who has been acting in the capacity of Governor to recognize Smith as his secretary, or at least to have declined to accept any service as secretary from Smith.
While in Oakland Smith occupied lucrative and responsible positions, and the rumors at Guam did not please him. He had taken his young wife to the island with him, but the attitude of the Governor prevented Smith from obtaining lodgings which he considered suitable. He therefore concluded to pay, he was entitled to as secretary from the time of his appointment by Secretary Long. It seems that Governor Schroeder insisted that none of the clerks nor Mr. Smith, was entitled to free transportation home from Guam unless he handed in his resignation. Schroeder is the Governor who ordered the arrest of all marines at Guam because a barrel of spirits was stolen and none of the men would tell who were guilty of the theft.
Smith has many influential friends in this city, and it is surmised that when he returns and relates the full details of his experiences at Guam, including the turning down of his appointment by Governor Schroeder, a complaint may be lodged against Schroeder at the Navy Department. Smith has informed his friends here that while in Guam he could not find a bed nor a chair.

MRS. KRUGER DEAD.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: The death of Mrs. Kruger may have some influence in shortening the war. Kruger himself has been reported to be exceedingly dependent over the military operations, and the correspondence between Retts and Stein has justified his discouragement. His domestic bereavement may cause him to lose heart for continuing the hopeless struggle. His Dutch physicians have been warning him for months against the consequences of excitement, since his heart action is abnormally weak.
A story is brought by influential South Africans that Commandant-General Botha was strongly disposed to surrender but did not consider himself at liberty to do so against the judgment of Kruger. General Botha has a family to provide for and is poor and without resources. South Africans assert he is dependent upon allowances which Kruger has agreed to make for him if he continues the struggle as long as possible.

NEED FOR CHEAP MEN

"Money is very tight in the Hawaiian Islands, the customs duties go out now instead of remaining as formerly, and a great deal of money has been sent here to buy machinery. Added to this the Government is more or less of a burlesque, as the Legislature has drawn the color line. The result is general depression in sugar stocks, though so far as they are concerned there is no reason for it."
This is the statement made by Edward Pollitz in the San Francisco Examiner of July 23, who returned from Honolulu on the steamer Sierra after making a six weeks' tour of inspection of the sugar plantations. As for the town of Honolulu, he says it is temporarily a most disagreeable place to live in. A building boom is going on, and the noise and heat are oppressive. In speaking of the plantations in which Californians are interested, Mr. Pollitz said:
"The labor problem is a difficult one to handle. White men cannot work in the cane fields, only Asiatics and some of the Latin races being fit for such work. None of the Asiatics are employed where a white man can work, yet more Asiatics are needed and this complicates the problem. I shall interview some of the labor leaders here with the idea of having them study the situation. The plantations require vast quantities of supplies and machinery from this country, but to develop the plantations Asiatic labor is essential."
"As to the fight between the sugar Trust and the Oxnards, all I can say is that it does not affect the planters. The act is made on the margin left for refining, the raw is sold under contract to the Trust and the Crockett refinery. At present the Trust refines about 88 per cent, and the independent refineries the other 42 per cent of all the sugar refined in the United States."

TAX COMMISSION IS ORGANIZED

The Tax Commission, authorized by the legislative concurrent resolution passed at the close of the regular session, met and organized yesterday. The members of the body are: Appointed by Speaker Akina of the House, Representatives Emmeluth, Robertson and Makana, appointed by President Kalua of the Senate, Senators Kalauokalani and Kanaha.
The session was held in the office of A. G. M. Robertson at 4 p. m. and the organization was effected by the selection of John Emmeluth as chairman. There were no other officials chosen, as the commission decided to go ahead with its work in the form of independent investigations for the present.
Compiling of the information, and will not be done later as the commission will make any report sitting of the Second Legislature of the Territory. The work of the commission will go on during the absence of the chairman in the States. Emmeluth expects to return with as gathered in the East. Emmeluth has \$5,000 for the expenses of the commission.

STARK IS NOW SATISFIED

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Congressman W. L. Stark of Nebraska says that careful investigation of the operation of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy among the islands of Hawaii has convinced him that it is the duty of Congress to provide the system for use between the Hawaiian Islands and San Francisco as soon as possible, "as the system is a practical success."
"I have just come up from the Hawaiian Islands," said Congressman Stark yesterday at the St. Denis Hotel. "I have proved so much of a success among the islands that the people rely upon it just as much as they would upon a cable. Neither fog, wind nor rain interferes with the sending and receipt of messages. News of importance is continually being transmitted from one island to another. If you are not on the coast or are distant from the stations of the wireless telegraphy, you can start via the telephone the message that you wish to send. It will be transmitted from shore to shore and repeated by telephone and wireless telegraphy from island to island until it arrives at its destination."
"Now from Hawaii to Maui the distance by water is thirty miles, so that the demonstration is complete of the practicability of the use of the system for all purposes between the Hawaiian Islands and San Francisco, for the expense of water to be crossed is the same in both instances. That the fact alone is sufficient to determine that the system would be a success for San Francisco. My attention was most forcibly attracted to the matter on the second day that I was in Hilo. On a bulletin board was the announcement of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the insular cases. The message had been received from Honolulu by the wireless system of telegraphy."
"I do not approve of appropriating money for anything purely experimental in many instances, but where the value of an invention to commerce has been completely demonstrated there is no excuse for the Government if it fails to give the public facilities that are within easy reach. You see that the baby territory has already something to teach in this direction. Put me down as the earnest advocate of wireless telegraphy for use between the Hawaiian Islands and San Francisco."

FISHES NEW TO SCIENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University came home from the Hawaiian Islands yesterday on the steamer Sierra. He has been in the new Territory for about two months with a party of scientists making investigations along the line of his scientific specialty, ichthyology.
"During the time I have been in the Islands we have captured 255 kinds of fish," he said. "Of these 71 are new to science. Thirty-five of these new varieties were found near Hilo. Something like fifteen were found to be common to both places. The work of making laws for the protection of the fishing industry of the islands will devolve to a large extent upon the report of our commission."
"I doubt if the transporting of foreign fishes in the waters of the islands can be done successfully. The fresh water streams are too small for anything to be done as far as they are concerned. There are, however, certain forms of edible mollusks that I think would do well in those waters, and an attempt might be made to introduce them there."

"The political and social conditions in the islands are being exaggerated to no little danger in the East. Affairs are not half as bad as some newspapers try to paint them out. The problems of the Hawaiian Islands are those of tropics. So far as form of slavery, either open or disguised, has existed in all countries between 23° degrees north and 23° degrees south. Only the future can tell whether the Hawaiian Islands can be made to produce those social conditions which will make all men free and equal."
"As to the native legislators, they will do their worst the first year, they are in power and will improve from one session to another. To insure absolute equality the elective franchise theoretically should not be withheld from either the Chinese or the Japanese, but it is doubtful if this would be the best thing for practical results."
"Considerable talk has been indulged in for and against the political annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to California. I fail to see just now how or where it is a vital question. Annexation certainly cannot take place until a cable connects the islands with California. This, at the very least, will not take place for three or four years. Then, too, the people of California will have to be consulted in the matter."

Zealandia's Crew Rewarded.

Upon the arrival of the Zealandia at San Francisco, after her long delay for repairs during the strike of the machinists, the engineers, water tenders and oilers were rewarded for their extra work in Honolulu by the presentation of a month's additional salary. These men were the ones who repaired the Zealandia's boilers and engines after it was ascertained that the local machinists were not work on the vessel on account of their sympathy with the Mainland strikers. The chief engineer worked hard for recognition for his men, the result being that John D. Spreckels acceded to his request.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others. If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it. Waiting to find out how.
There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.
It's a busy place and people must work.
There's kidney trouble to a large extent.
Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?
Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.
The kidneys are the causes, not the means. Keep them in shape by all means.
You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances. No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.
Honolulu is full of their praises.
Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes: "My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co's Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."
For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.
We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.
We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.
WRITE TO US. WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD. MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. HONOLULU, H. I.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

July 25. No. 341—Kalanleha et al. to C. W. Booth; interest in R. P. 1215, kul. 1253, ap. 2, Pauoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$200.
No. 342—J. A. R. Vieira and wife to M. G. Silva, tr.; lot 20, block 4, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$800.
No. 343—Est. J. K. Kahookano to Kahookano; R. P. 4049, kul. 10406, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration —.
No. 344—Kikila to Jno. D. C. Amorini; interest in R. P. 4049, kul. 10406, Hanaia, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$50.
No. 345—M. G. Silva and wife to Mary Perry; Grant 177, lot 32, Pauoa tract, 20,750 square feet more or less, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.
No. 347—Walkiki Land and Loan Association to R. A. Dexter; lot 5, block 3, of McCully tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,400.
No. 348—W. Strauch and husband to Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.; interest in R. P. Grant 1385, Paula, Kailua, Hawaii. Consideration \$100.
No. 349—L. A. Thurston et al. to L. L. McCandless; interest in lands, Makua, Waianae, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
No. 350—K. C. Paalua to T. Ah Fook; R. P. 6400, L. C. A. 6540, ap. 2, Keolu, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$5.
No. 351—D. Kapule and husband to L. L. McCandless; interest ahupuaa of Waikane, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$300.
Recorded July 26. No. 376—Julian Waiakika of Honolulu to W. H. Hoogs of Honolulu; conveys R. P. 6229, kul. 7699, 3 apanas, Waianae, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$550.
No. 375—W. C. Achi and wife of Honolulu to Iona Pihea of Honolulu; conveys lot 7, King street tract, R. P. 6715, L. C. A. 10605, Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,000.
No. 372—L. M. Fie and wife to George Lycurgus, tr., of Honolulu; conveys two pieces land, Kukui and River streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5,000.
No. 352—L. C. Ables and wife of Honolulu to J. E. Overton and wife of Honolulu; conveys lots 12 and 13, R. P. Grant 3137, Makiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3,300.
Recorded July 27. No. 387—J. W. Hiwani and wife of Waianae, Oahu, to Willie Hiwani of Waianae, Oahu; conveys ap. 1, R. P. 1053, kul. 3076, Waianae, Oahu. Consideration \$1.
No. 380—W. R. Castle, tr., of Honolulu, to A. N. Campbell of Honolulu; conveys lots 10, 11 and 13, block 5, Kapahulu tract, Waikiki, Kona, Oahu. Consideration \$450.
No. 384. K. K. George, tr., of Honolulu, to George Charman, op., of Honolulu; conveys interest piece land, Koloa, Kauai, (L. 223, p. 230). Consideration \$1.
No. 378—A. W. Conrad and husband of Honolulu to S. N. Castle Estate of Honolulu; conveys lot 7 of R. P. Grant 3648, Manoa, Kona, Oahu. Consideration \$1,300.

ONLY SYRIAN IN THE ARMY

Among the interesting passengers on board the transport Thomas is Surgeon Taby-Ud-Deen, the only native Syrian holding a commission in the United States Army. That honor and success are possible to any young man who has the requisite energy and perseverance, and that without regard to his color or nationality, is afforded a striking illustration in the case of Surgeon Taby-Ud-Deen, who has but two months since been commissioned as an assistant surgeon in the regular Army service. He is a native of Mount Lebanon, Syria, where his father is the president of the Supreme Court.
The young man received his early education in the Protestant college at Beyrout, and came to America immediately after his graduation. Here, soon after declaring his intention of becoming an American citizen, he entered the University of Maryland, from which he graduated with high honors in a course of medical study. He was then offered a position as resident physician at Bay View Asylum, Baltimore, but declined to accept, preferring an Army career. As soon as he obtained his degree he enlisted in the Army as a hospital steward and was assigned to Washington barracks.
Shortly after he took the examination for acting assistant surgeon, and was placed on the eligible list. He received his appointment February 26, and remained at Washington until he received orders on March 16 to report for duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Surgeon Taby-Ud-Deen is only twenty-three years old.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
CAPITAL \$500,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
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P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.
Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking, entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, First Street.

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THOMAS, Davies & Co., Ltd., mortgagees under that certain mortgage dated July 1, 1898, made by George McDougall, William McDougall and George W. McDougall, doing business at Kailua, in the island of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of George McDougall & Sons, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, in liber 180, on pages 331 to 334, and by the consent of said mortgagee, and of all parties in interest, I will offer for sale at public auction, at my salesroom, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the property situated in the district of North Kona, island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as the McDougall Ranch and Coffee Plantation, containing an area of — acres more or less, described as follows, to wit:
All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Kailua and Honokahau (2), island of Hawaii, aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:
1. The ahupuaa of Hienaloli 34, and being apans 5, of L. C. A. 7716, and conveyed by deed dated July 21, 1898, from Charles R. Bishop and Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in liber 94, on page 314, containing an area of about 200 acres.
2. All of that land situate at Papakohi, Honokahau 2, containing 60.50 acres, and more particularly described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 3456, to George McDougall, issued August 26, 1899.
Together with all and singular the easements, tenements and hereditaments and appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining. The above two pieces being subject to a certain mortgage dated March 3, 1897, from George McDougall to the estate of W. C. Lunailua, deceased, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, of record in said registry in liber 170, page 39.
And also all of those certain indentures of lease of lands in North Kona, island of Hawaii, aforesaid, viz:
1. That certain indenture of lease from Liliuokalani to George McDougall of the land known as Keahou, described in L. C. A. 8452, R. P. 6251, dated the 31st of March, 1892, of record in said registry in liber 124, on pages 483-485. Area, about 4,071 acres. \$500 per annum to March 31, 1912; \$750 per annum to March 31, 1922.
2. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George McDougall of the land known as Honokahau, dated January 6, 1897, of record in said registry in liber 100, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres. \$300 per annum to January 1, 1917; \$400 per annum to January 1, 1927.
3. That certain indenture of lease from the trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop to George McDougall of the land known as Puna 104, together with fishing rights, dated May 2, 1897, of record in said registry in liber 193, on pages 325-327. About 300 acres. \$100 per annum to May 2, 1902.
4. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keawealani to George McDougall and Sons of homestead lots 10 and 20, in Kealahou, dated March 1, 1896, of record in said registry in liber 151, on pages 225-229, containing an area of 45.91 acres, more or less. \$500 per annum to March 1, 1911.
Together with all buildings and improvements made upon or put up and erected upon the land in said leases named and described, also all coffee trees growing thereon, the area of said coffee lands being as follows:
About 150 acres of planted coffee.
About 60 acres of wild coffee.
And also, all of the herd of cattle belonging to said mortgagors running at large in said North Kona, numbering about 400 head, more or less.

JAMES F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.
TERMS—Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.
For further particulars, apply to Hatch & Stillman, attorneys for mortgagor, or to Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
Dated Honolulu, July 18, 1901. 5411-2300

HER TRIALS NOW OVER

When the steamer Peru weighed anchor and sailed from this port last night a great weight was also lifted from the mind of Thomas Fitch.
Kam Yon, the pretty Chinese girl who came to Honolulu as a maiden, departed as matron through the instrumentality of Mr. Fitch and in spite of the order of Judge Este, who ruled that she was unmarried and consequently not a citizen of the Territory or of the United States. Kam Yon has had a varied career since she was placed under arrest by Deputy Marshal Hendry, as a Chinese laborer illegally within the limits of the United States, and every step has been strangely interwoven with the history of Mr. Fitch, though much to his sorrow. It was his first Chinese case since coming to Honolulu and his experiences were such that he will hardly attempt to get another client of the same race until the memory of Kam Yon is dead.
Yong Hang, the reputed husband of the woman, did not forsake her in her hour of need, and when the Peru sailed it carried not only the deported Chinese girl, but also her husband, who gave up his home and property here, in order that he might accompany her to China. This is but another instance of the cruel workings of the exclusion law, which is alleviated in this instance by the devotion of a husband. However just the exclusion act in the abstract, it has already been the cause of untold misery among the Chinese of Honolulu.
Kam Yon claimed residence here not only as the wife of Yong Hang, a Chinese merchant, but also because of her alleged birth in the island. Her marriage, it was claimed by Fitch, occurred while she was in China and Yong Hang was in Honolulu then, being celebrated legally, according to his statement, while the girl was in custody. The Territorial prison being overcrowded, she was allowed to remain at the house of Y. Ahlin, a merchant, and it was at this time that Fitch took part in a transaction that called forth a reprimand from the court that has produced in him a strange reluctance to appear before Judge Este again. Fitch presumably, in order to still further clinch his case (he explains it) as in the interest of public morality, secured a marriage license and had her marriage to Yong Hang legalized according to American law. This is where the whole contention of the defense has been that she had already been married in China.
Judge Fitch, trustee of the wills and apprehensive of the judgment and not letting it be his judgment and ruling that the so-called Chinese marriage was incomplete and that the woman was not born in the islands. Her attorney came in for a stern rebuke for attempting to defeat the ends of justice by an irregular marriage. He was scored by the court and in no gentle terms. All along the girl has been his client and he was no doubt much loath to see her leave the islands.
The 13-year-old Chinese girl who was arrested deported this week was also put aboard the Peru, as was Lam Choo, who claimed to have been born in Honolulu. Ah Quok, who appears to be but six or seven years old was placed in the care of the steward